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CENTENNIAL

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HAYWOOD COUNTY

and its County Seat,

WAYNESVILLE, N. C.

By W. C. ALLEN

Author Child's History of North Carolina, North Carolina History Stories, Whigs and Tories, etc.

Courier Printing Company,
Waynesville, N. C.

FOREWORD.

As this is the centennial year of Haywood County and of Waynesville, its county seat, it is fitting that the history, resources, and material development of the county be presented in some permanent form for the information of our own people as well as those who know us not.

To furnish such information is the purpose of this publication. The history of the county, the town, and settlements within its borders, are given with the impartiality, so far as we are able, of the historian. The present resources, as known, and the business interests, including the mercantile, banking, manufacturing, lumbering, and agricultural, are shown in their true light.

While due attention is given to the material interests of the county, its ethical and professional side is not neglected. The educational and religious institutions and organizations are given the prominence they deserve.

In a few words, Haywood County in the past and present, comprehending every interest, material, professional, and ethical, is set forth the hope that a worthy county and state pride will be maintained and cherished by our people, and that greater efforts will be made in the future to set Haywood in the forefront of the progressive counties of the State.

The book is for general distribution. An edition of three thousand copies is issued. It should find its way into every home in the county and be read by hundreds and thousands in other localtities. As a souvenir of the centennial year it should be highly prized by the best citizens and placed in their libraries for frequent reference.

The thanks of the author are due Colonel W. W. Stringfield for the matter contained in the chapter on "Haywood County in War," to Capt. W. H. Hargrove for much valuable information about Pigeon and Beaverdam townships, and to many others who have aided by their sympathy and interest.

With the hope that the book may find its way into the homes of the people of the county, for whom it is written, the publishers now send it forth upon its mission.

THE AUTHOR.

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To the people of Haywood County, loyal in peace, patriotic in war, industrious and law abiding, a citizenship that is progressive in all which tends to build up, conservative in all which would modify or change moral or political conditions, this work is dedicated.

HISTORY OF HAYWOOD COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

Situation and Topography.

Situated among the tallest peaks of the Balsam mountains and bordering Tennessee on the west, Haywood County is in one of the fairest and most beautiful sections of North Carolina. In 1808, when it was organized, the county extended from the western spurs of the Blue Ridge on the east to the crest of the Great Smokies on the west, and embraced within its boundaries some of the finest stretches of mountain lands and much of the most beautiful natural scenery to be found east of the Yellowstone National Park or the canons of the far famed Colorado Valley. Within its present limits are some of the loftiest mountain peaks and many of the most beautiful valleys in North Carolina.

Next to Mount Mitchell in Yancey, the tallest peaks are found in Haywood. Richland Bald and the Great Divide on the border of Haywood and Jackson Counties are, in height, just a little below Mitchell's peak. Clingman's Dome, in the extreme western corner of the county, was for a long time thought to be higher than Mitchell. It is, however, a little lower. Plott Balsam, Jones' Knob, Crabtree Bald, Lickstone Bald, and dozens of others that could be mentioned rear their heads into the clouds and stand as giants among their fellows.

Lookout Mountain near Chattanooga, Tenn., is a pygmy in comparison with Junaluska, Pinnacle, Beatty, Rocky Knob and fifty other peaks in the county that are named among the mountains of average height. Mount Washington in New Hampshire, long mentioned in the geographies as the tallest peak east of the Rockies, is not so high as the Great Divide and only about fifty feet higher than Plott Balsam. The Catskills and the Adirondacks, of New York, though somewhat more famous, cannot compare in height with the hundred or more peaks in Haywood County.

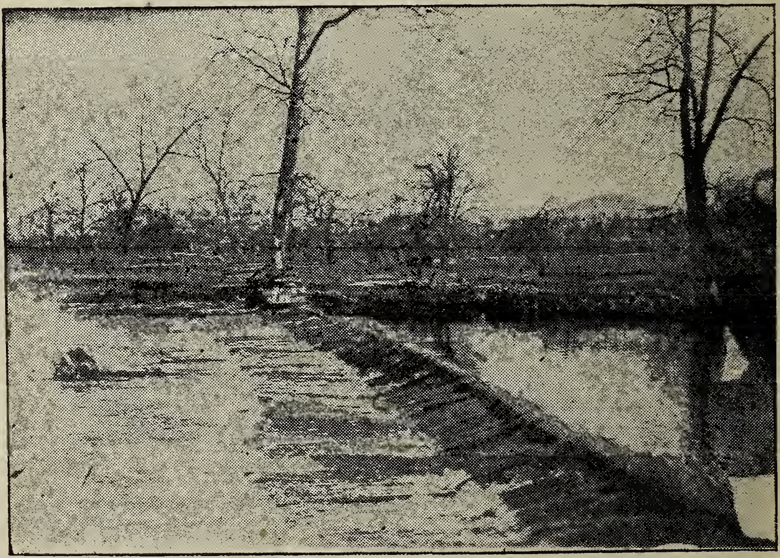
In mountain scenery, therefore, it will be seen that there is no lack in beauty or grandeur. All this section of North Carolina may be appropriately called the Switzerland of America, and in the not distant future our mountain peaks and gorges may become as famous as those of the Alps, or the Highlands of Scotland.

Not only in mountains and cliffs is Haywood County remarkable. Some of the most beautiful valleys to be found in America are within her borders. The Pigeon River, as it winds its course among the verdant hills as if seeking an exit from its pent up condition, traverses the county and empties into the French Broad near the Tennessee line. It forms as beautiful a valley as can be found in North Carolina. Richland Creek, with its rippling, laughing waters, runs through a thickly settled portion of the county and finds its way into the Pigeon before the latter loses itself in the French Broad. Jonathan's Creek, a meandering mountain torrent, rises among the peaks and winds through a beautiful valley with lofty mountains on either side and widens into the Pigeon and increases the volume of the latter. Fines Creek, one of Haywood's notable water ways, flows through a valley remarkable for its fertility and beauty. Upon its banks abide a people prosperous and contented. The east and west forks of the Pigeon drain a section noted for its rich lands and thrifty people, as well as for its beautiful and varied scenery. Crabtree and Beaverdam Creeks flow through picturesque valleys in two of the well known and most populous sections of the county.

Besides those already mentioned other smaller water ways beautify portions of the county. The Raccoon, Hemphill, Allen, Panther and others of less note, with lovely valleys, sparkle with limpid waters as they hurry toward the sea, sometimes leaping and dashing down the mountain sides in cascades and resplendent waterfalls and again eddying and rollicking as their currents sally onward in apparent delight.

In these mountain streams there is an abundance of trout, which can be caught by the angler of skill and experience. For these finny inhabitants many disciples of Izaak Walton wade the streams with rod and bait, and not a few succeed in excelling the famous fisherman in their catch. In some of the streams there are also other kinds of fish in great abundance.

As a rule one does not expect to find fertile soil among the hills, but in the valleys of Haywood County and even on the mountains the soil is rich and very productive. Crops of great value are annually grown and the "cattle on a thousand hills" can literally be seen in Haywood.



Falls of Richland

CHAPTER II.

Early Settlements.

In the Legislature of 1808, General Love, whose home was near where the "Brown" house now stands back of the McAfee Cottage in Waynesville and who was that year representative from Buncombe County in the General Assembly, introduced a bill having for its purpose to organize a county out of that portion of Buncombe west of its present western and south-western boundary and extending to the Tennessee line, including all the territory in the present counties of Haywood, Macon, Jackson, Swain, Graham, Clay, and Cherokee. The bill met with favor, was passed, ratified and became a law.

The bill erecting the county was introduced at the session beginning November 21, 1808 and ending December 23, same year, and reads as follows:

"Whereas, the inhabitants in the west part of Buncombe County are very inconvenient to the Court-house in said county, which renders the attendance of jurors and witnesses very burthensome and expensive, and almost impossible in the winter season: For remedy whereof,

1. Be it enacted, etc., That all that part of the County of Buncombe, to-wit: beginning, where the Southern boundary line of this State crosses the highest part of the ridge dividing the waters of the French Broad from those of the Tucky Siege River, then along the said ridge to the ridge dividing the waters of Pigeon and the French Broad River, then with said ridge to the top of Mount Pisgah, thence a direct line to the mouth of the first branch emptying into Hominy Creek on the north side above Jesse Belieu's, thence with said branch to the source and thence along the top of the ridge, dividing the waters of French Broad and those of Pigeon River, to the northern boundary of this State, and with the state line to the line which shall divide this State from the State of Georgia, and with that line to the beginning

shall be and is hereby erected into a separate and distinct county, by the name of Haywood, in honor of the present treasurer of the State.

2. And be it further enacted, That all justices of the peace being within the bounds of the said county of Haywood, shall exercise the same authority as they have heretofore done in the County of Buncombe; and the justices heretofore to be appointed in the usual manner, and when qualified agreeable to law, shall hold and exercise all the power and authority, and be subject to the same penalties that justices of the peace of the several counties in this State are subject to, or have a right to enjoy.

3. And be it further enacted, That John Stephenson, John Montgomery, William Deaver, John Dobson, Hugh Davidson, Hollyman Battle and John Bryson be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners for fixing on a proper and convenient place at or near the centre of said county, whereon to erect the public buildings; the duties of which appointment they, or a majority of them, are requested to execute as soon as possible after the passing of this act; but until a court-house shall be erected, or some convenient place fixed on by the commissioners aforesaid, the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county of Haywood shall be held at Mount Prospect.

4. And be it further enacted, That Felix Walker, John McFarland, and Thomas Lenoir be, and they are hereby appointed, commissioners for the purpose of erecting the public buildings for the said county of Haywood, at such place as may be fixed on for that purpose; and they, or a majority of them, after giving bond with approved security to the court of said county for the faithful performance of the duties required of them by this act shall have full power and authority to sue for and recover all moneys that may or ought to be collected for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the public buildings aforesaid, and to compel the performance of any contract that may be entered into respecting the same, and in order to defray the expenses of the public buildings intended to be made by virtue of this act.

5. Be it enacted, That a tax of three shillings on every poll, and a tax of one shilling on every hundred acres of land in the said county of Haywood, shall be levied and collected for the year one thousand eight hundred and nine, by the sheriff or collector of public taxes; and the same shall be accounted for to the said commissioners herein last mentioned, or a majority of them, under the same restrictions and regulations as sheriffs are subject to in

collecting public taxes. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the sheriff of the county of Buncombe from collecting all arrears of taxes or moneys which he ought to collect, in the same manner as if this act had never been passed.

6. And be it further enacted, That the justices of the said county of Haywood shall hold the court of pleas and quarter-sessions for said county at the place aforesaid, and therein shall exercise all the powers and authorities that are usual and customary, and shall appoint all their necessary officers for the same as required by law, in the same manner as is exercised by the justices of the several counties within this State, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

7. And be it further enacted, That the Superior Court of law and court of equity of Buncombe county, shall have jurisdiction and cognizance in and over the said county of Haywood, in as full and ample a manner as the said courts have in and over the said county of Buncombe; and in all causes, both civil and criminal, in the said county of Haywood, may be tried in the said courts, in the same manner as if the same causes had arisen in the county of Buncombe; and offenders may be recognized or committed to the jail of Buncombe county, in the same manner as if the offences had been committed in the county of Buncombe; and all appeals from the Superior Court of Buncombe, under the same rules which govern appeals in other counties; and the said county of Haywood shall send twelve jurors to the Superior Court of Buncombe, to be chosen

Road to Eagles Nest

in the same manner and under the same rules as jurors are chosen in the several counties in this State to attend the Superior Courts, and the county of Buncombe shall choose eighteen jurors instead of thirty as heretofore.''

This act was ratified on the 23rd of December, 1808, and Haywood became a county in the closing days of that year and has proved herself to be a Christmas gift of real merit to the State of North Carolina. ....

Previous to that time, however, Haywood County had a history but no name. Bold pioneers and Indian fighters from beyond the Blue Ridge had penetrated the fastnesses of the Balsams and made settlements on the Pigeon River, Hemphill and Jonathan's Creek. It is not known how early those settlements were made. In the office of the Register of Deeds of Burke County, which county included the territory of Haywood before Buncombe was organized are to be seen copies of grants of land to settlers on the above named streams of water dated soon after the Revolutionary war. Perhaps the first effort at home building in the present limits of Haywood was made by David Nelson, who, as a bound boy to Jonathan McPeters for whom Jonathan's Creek was named came from Burke County with his master about the spring of 1785 and planted and raised a crop of corn at the ''gardens'' on Pigeon River near where Canton now stands. It is doubtful as to whether the crop was successful, for McPeters returned to Burke County that year and never came back. David Nelson, however, when he became of age, married and returned to this section and built a home on Jonathan's Creek at a point just below the mouth of the creek now known as Hemphill.

In the office of the Register of Deeds of Buncombe County are found copies of grants dating back some years before 1791, the date of the formation of that county. There is one of special interest which conveys a tract of three hundred acres from the custody of the State to Thomas Hemphill and James McDowell. This tract was on the creeks since named Jonathan and Hemphill, the former in honor of Jonathan McPeters and the latter of Thomas Hemphill. This land was bought, at the time, for less than fifty cents an acre.

Other grants had been made, previous to the one just mentioned, to John and Charles McDowell, and bear the signature of Governor Alexander Martin, dated at Newbern which was then the capital of the State. These grants were recorded first in Burke County, later in Buncombe, and still later in Haywood. From the records and other evidence at hand, there seems to be no doubt that quite a colony of thrifty settlers had been planted on Jonathan and Hemphill Creeks as early as 1790.

Another grant that is worthy of note was to Lewis Smith in 1792 and was located at the point of Rocky Ridge on Richland Creek. Colonel Robert Love, a veteran of the Revolution and formerly of Virginia, obtained several grants, one particularly that is mentioned at the mouth of Richland Creek, and occupied them about the same time.

Two men of considerable means, Joseph Dobson and John Strother of Burke County, secured many grants on Richland Creek about the beginning of the nineteenth century and later reconveyed most of it to settlers who began now to come in considerable numbers. Martin Buff was already living on Richland at the time of the date of these grants. Gabriel Ragsdale and Joseph Henry obtained grants as early as 1796 and located on the east fork of Raccoon and Richland Creeks. A little later, in 1803, Jonathan Osborne and John Howell made entries of several tracts on Richland Creek and Pigeon River. In 1808 John and James Welch obtained farms on Allen's Creek, as did Adam Killian, Thomas St. Clair, and William Bryan. William McConnell had secured grants years before on the west fork of Richland and was living upon them.

Among the first settlers on Pigeon River were John Davidson and James Chambers, who secured large grants from the State, some years after the close of the Revolution. James Chambers was

A Mountain Road

living upon his grant previous to 1790, for according to the best information obtainable he died during the year. David Allison also purchased lands on Pigeon River in 1796, as did Robert Martin in 1798. John Gouch bought large tracts in the same locality before the beginning of the nineteenth century. These settlements were near where Canton now stands. John Penland, Jacob Shook, Spencer Rice and David Mehaffey came from Burke and settled on Pigeon near where Clyde now stands. Nathaniel Alman also owned considerable tracts in the same neighborhood. John Penland's farm was located on "Crystal" Creek which flows into the Pigeon.

An important settlement was made in Dutch Cove on Pigeon River above Beaverdam Creek in 1796 by Christian Sergeant Messer, father of "Fed" Messer, who died in 1907 at the ripe age of 117 years. The boy "Fed" was five years old at the time his father moved from Burke County to Dutch Cove and remembered passing through Asheville in 1796 and being bitten by a dog there. It is probable that some people were living in that localtiy before Mr. Messer came.

Higher up the river, on the East and West fork, settlements were made some years later than those lower down. Among those who first bought land on East Fork the names of John McFarland, William Cathey, and Elijah Deaver, who moved there previous to 1808, are found. On West Fork a considerable population had already become established before 1808. Robert Reed and John Penland made entries of land about the beginning of the nineteenth century. Other settlers moved in and soon the Bethel section became one of the most populous and progressive in the county.

On Crabtree and Fines Creek flourishing settlements were made before the beginning of the nineteenth century. Among the earliest settlers there were David McDowell, David Scroggs, George Crawford, Colvay Jackson, and Joseph McCracken. These men secured important grants on Crabtree Creek and built upon them several years before the close of the eighteenth century. That part of the county thus being opened up attracted families from beyond the mountains, and soon Crabtree became noted for its thrift and populousness.

About the time of the settlements on Crabtree some bold hunters from what is now Caldwell County pushed across the mountains and shot deer, bears, and turkeys and fought the Indians on Panther and Twelve Mile Creek. There also they established temporary homes and went back for their families. Among these men the names of David Russell, Hughey Rogers, and John Ray appear

Russell secured large grants on Twelve Mile Creek in 1796. Rogers also opened up large boundaries in the same locality about the same time. John Penland, who had bought lands on Pigeon a few years before, also obtained grants on Twelve Mile Creek. John Ray, a year or two before the settlements on that creek, came from Wilkes County and occupied a large grant on Panther Creek. These four men, at one time, owned most of the land now included in Fines Creek township. Twelve Mile Creek is the one now called Fines Creek.

Falls of Pigeon

CHAPTER III.

Location of the County Seat.

Early in the nineteenth century the various settlements mentioned in the preceeding chapter began to assume considerable importance. The settlers began to build homes with the idea of a permanent occupancy, and the hastily constructed hunter's headquarters began to take on the air of a homestead. Immigrants from Burke, Lincoln, Rutherford, Buncombe and other counties beyond the mountains and even from South Carolina and Georgia began to move in on account of the exceeding healthfulness of the climate and the amazing beauty of the scenery. Soon thriving communities had sprung up on lower Pigeon, upper Pigeon, Crabtree, and Fines Creek, and upper and lower Jonathan.

On Richland Creek, about the year 1800, the neucleus of a village had been formed on the beautiful ridge between its limpid waters and those of Raccoon Creek. The ridge is less than a mile wide and attracted settlers on account of the picturesque mountains on either side and the delightfulness of the climate. At that early time a considerable population was already there. Several men, who were well known in the State and who afterwards became prominent in public affairs, had built homes upon that nature favored spot and were living there. Such men as General Thomas Love, Colonel Robert Love, Colonel William Allen, John Welch, and others of Revolutionary fame were leaders in that community. Without changing his residence General Thomas Love was a member of the State Legislature, with two or three years intermission, from 1797 to 1828, for nine years as a member from Buncombe County and the remainder of the time from Haywood. Most of the time he wa in the house of Commons but for six years he was also in th Senate. Colonel Robert Love served three years in the Senat from Buncombe County, from 1793 to 1795. William Allen and John Welch were veterans of the Revolution and men of considerable influence in that community.

For several years previous to 1808 the question of a new county had been agitated, particularly by those who had to travel through the winter snows to Asheville to attend court. Nothing however came of these agitations until in that year a memorial from he inhabitants of the western district of Buncombe to the Legislature resulted in the passage of the bill establishing the new county of Haywood with the limits and boundaries designated in the measure.

As already stated that law was ratified on December 23, 1808, but it did not become operative until early in the year 1809. On the fourth Monday in March of that year the justices of the peace in the territory defined by the act erecting the county met at Mount Prospect in the first court of pleas and quarter sessions ever held in the limits of Haywood County. The following justices were present at that meeting: Thomas Love, John Fergus, John Dobson, Robert Phillips, Abraham Eaton, Hugh Davidson, Holliman Battle, John McFarland, Phillip T. Burfoot, William Deaver, Archibald McHenry, and Benjamin Odell.

These men had the formation of the county upon their hands. They had met at Mount Prospect in obedience to the law, but there was no court-house nor any machinery of a county government. They had to build an organization out of apparent chaos. With the same determination that they had used in felling the forests and in fighting the Indians these hardy and intelligent frontiersmen set about their task.

One of the first things the court thus constituted did was to elect officers for the new county. There were several candidates for the different positions, but after several ballots were taken the following were declared duly elected: Clerk of the Court, Robert Love; Sheriff, William Allen; Register of Deeds, Phillip T. Burfoot; Constable of the County, Samuel Hollingsworth; Entry Taker, Thomas St. Clair; Treasurer, Robert Phillips; Stray Master, Adam Killian; Comptroller, Abraham Eaton; Coroner, Nathan Thompson; Solicitor, Archibald Ruffin; Standard Keeper, David McFarland.

Thus officered the county of Haywood began its career. The officers entered at once upon their respective duties, and the county became a reality. The first entry in the register's book bears date of March 29th, 1809, signed by Philip T. Burfoot, and the first in the Clerk's book is the same date by Robert Love.

Richland Creek

Until the court house and jail could be built the county officials met at private residences at Mount Prospect and prisoners were carried to jail in Asheville. Such proceedings were inconvenient and the commissioners appointed by the Legislature, therefore, made haste to locate and erect the public buildings. It was expected that they would be ready to make their report to the court of pleas and quarter sessions as to the location of the county seat at the March session. Instead, however, they asked at that session to be indulged until the June term, and that request was granted.

On Monday, June 26th, 1809 the court met at the home of John Howell. The old record names the following justices as being present: Thomas Love, Philip Burfoot, Hugh Davidson, John McFarland, Abraham Eaton, John Dobson, William Deaver, Archibald McHenry, and John Fergus. At this meeting the commissioners, named in the act of the Legislature erecting the county, made their report, in which they declared that it was unanimously agreed to locate the public buildings somewhere on the ridge between Richland and Raccoon Creeks at or near the point then called Mount Prospect. As the commissioners were clothed with full power to act it required no vote of the justices, but it is more than probable that the report was cheerfully endorsed by a majority of the justices present.

At this June term of the Court, the first for the trial of causes, the following composed the grand jury: John Welch, foreman, William Welch, John Fullbright, John Robinson, Edward Sharteer, Isaac Wilkins, Elijah Deaver, David McFarland, William Burns, Joseph Chambers, Thomas St. Clair, John Shook, William Cathey Jacob Shook. and John St. Clair, John Shook, William Cathey the following grand jurors for the next term of the Superior Court that was to be held in Asheville in September: Holliman Battle, Hugh Davidson, Abraham Eaton, Thomas Lenoir, William Deaver, John McFarland, John McClure, Felix Walker, Jacob McFarland, Robert Love, Edward Hyatt, and Daniel Fleming. This was done because of the fact that no Superior Court was held in Haywood for several years after the formation of the county; but all cases that were appealed from the court of pleas and quarter sessions came up by law in the Superior Court of Buncombe County at Asheville. For this court Haywood County was bound by law to send to Asheville six grand jurors and as many more as desired.

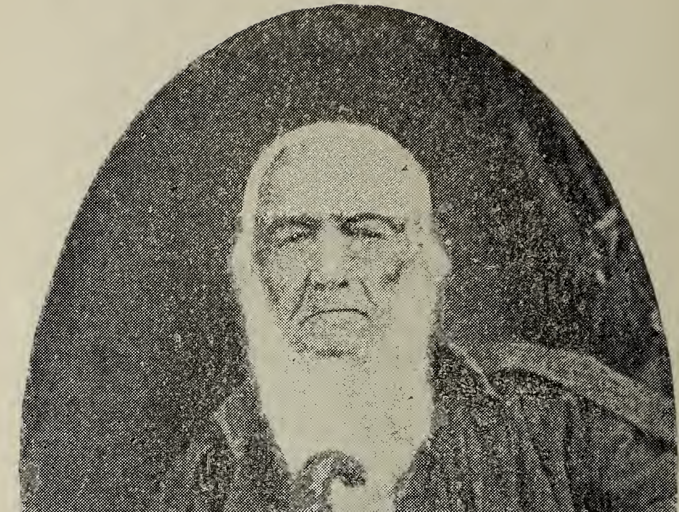
At the June term inspectors of election, that was to take place in August, were also selected. There were then two voting precincts, and this election was the first ever held in the county. For the precinct of Mount Prospect the following inspectors were appointed

Tomb of Col. Love

George Cathey, William Deaver, John Fergus, and Hugh Davidson. For the precinct of Saco Benjamin Parks, Robert Reed, and Robert Turner were appointed.

In the location of the public buildings at Mount Prospect there was laid the foundation of the present little city of Waynesville. Tradition says and truthfully, no doubt, that the name was suggested by Colonel Robert Love in honor of General Anthony Wayne, under whom Colonel Love served in the Revolutionary war. The name suited the community and people, and the village soon came to be known by it. In the record of the court of pleas and quarter sessions the name of Waynesville occurs first in 1811.

Some unexpected condition prevented the immediate erection of the public buildings. The plans were all laid in 1809, but sufficient money from taxation as provided for in the act establishing the county had not been secured by the end of that year. It was, therefore, late in the year 1811 before sufficient funds were in hand to begin the erection of the courthouse. During the year 1812 the work began and was completed by the end of the year. Mark Colman is said to have been the first man to dig up a stump in laying the foundation for that building. On December 21st, 1812, the first court was held in this first court house.



David W. Shook, Sr.

CHAPTER IV.

Haywood County Indians.

Long before white people had come into the mountain country, all the land now included in Haywood County was occupied by the warlike Cherokees. As the western frontier of civilization, however, approached the Indian territory, the simple natives of the hills retired farther and farther into the fastnesses of the mountains. While the Regulators were resisting Tryon at Alamance and the patriots under Caswell and Moore were bayonetting the Tories at Moore's Creek Bridge, the Cherokees of what is now Haywood County were smoking their pipes in peace under the shadows of Old Bald or hunting along the banks of the murmuring Pigeon and its tributaries.

When, however, the tide of western immigration overflowed the French Broad and began to reach the foot hills of the Balsams the Cherokees, ever friendly as a rule to the white man, gave up their lands and removed to the banks of the Tuckaseigee, thus surrendering to their white brothers all the land eastward of a line running north and south between the present town of Waynesville and the Balsam range of mountains. Throughout the period of the early settlement of Haywood County and until the present the most friendly relations have existed between the white people and the Cherokees.

Only one incident is given by tradition which shows that any hostile feeling existed at any time. It is related that a few Indians from their settlement on the Tuckaseigee, before the close of the eighteenth century, went across the Smoky mountains into Tennessee and stole several horses from the settlers there. A posse of white men followed the redskins, who came across the Pigeon on their way home encamped for the night on Richland near the present site of the Hardwood factory in Waynesville. While encamped for the night, their white pursurers came up, fired into them, recaptured the horses, and began their journey back to Tennessee. The Indians, taken by surprise, scattered, but soon recovered themselves and went in pursuit of the white men. At Twelve Mile Creek they came upon the whites encamped for the night. Indian fashion they made an attack, and in the fight which ensued one white man by the name of Fine was killed. The Indians, however, were driven off. Before leaving their camp next morning the white men took the body of their dead comrade, broke a hole in the ice which covered the creek, and put him in the ice cold water to remain until they could return for the body. A big snow was on the ground at the time, and it was bitter cold. From this story Twelve Mile Creek came to be called Fines Creek.

When the war of 1812 broke out the British made a big effort to enlist all the Indians in the United States in their service. The powerful tribes in the Northwest and the South readily joined the British and began a war of extermination upon the frontier settlements. Much apprehension was felt in this State lest the Cherokees should, by the promise of British gold, take up the scalping knife and set out upon the warpath. By prudence and tact shown by the leading men of Haywood County at that time such a calamity was averted.

At one time, however, there were grave fears lest the savage spirit of the Cherokees would be aroused and dire disaster follow. Tecumseh, the great chief of the Shawnees of the middle west and head of a great confederation of Indian nations extending from the great lakes to the gulf, came to Haywood County in 1812 and endeavored to get the Cherokees to join his confederation and make war upon the whites

From a story written concerning those times the following extract is taken (the story is not now in print):

It was one day in the summer of 1812 that the heralds of Tecumseh came to Cherokee in the mountains of western North Carolina. They announced that the great Tecumseh was coming to speak to his brethren of the Balsams.

''Chiefs of the Cherokees,'' said they, ''the Shooting Star of the west will be here in two days, and he desires all good Indians to meet him at the Soco Gap.'' The Indians called Tecumseh ''Shooting Star.''

Then there was hurrying to and fro to give Tecumseh a welcome. They were not quite sure what he was coming for, but they wanted to hear what he might say. About one thousand of the chiefs and great warriors met at the appointed place and time and seated themselves on the green sward. As Tecumseh came among them he bowed low to them and they to him. One chief spoke.

"Shooting Star," said he, "You are known to us. We have often heard of you. We are glad that you have come to visit us. We have heard of what you have done in the far west and want you to tell us more."

"My brother Cherokees," began Tecumseh, "I have long wanted to see your faces. You are of the same blood as the Shawnees, my people, who live toward the big sea water. I am glad to see you."

"You know," he went on, "that the Indian race was intended by the Great Spirit to be the masters of the world. The master of life himself was an Indian. He made the Indian before any others of the human race. Indians sprang from the brain of the Great Spirit. The English and the French were made from the breast, the Dutch from the feet, and the Long Knives (the Americans) from the hands, of the Great Spirit. All these inferior races he made white and put beyond the great ocean. He intended for them to stay there, but they have come in great crowds to take our land from us."

"Behold," continued he, "What they did to the Pequots, the Narragansetts, the Powhatans, the Tuscaroras, and the Corees. They have put the sand upon them and they are no more. White men have built their castles where the Indian hunting grounds once were, and now they are coming into your mountain glens. Soon there will be no place for the Indians to hunt the deer. Cherokees, children of the Great Spirit, do you not see that it is time for you to draw the tomahawk?"

In response to this direct question many chiefs and braves shouted, "yes," but the larger number remained silent. Then one of the younger chiefs arose and said that the words of Tecumseh were the words of truth, and he was ready to follow his lead. Several others did likewise, but the older ones continued to smoke their pipes. At length Junaluska, one of the bravest among them, spoke against beginning a war upon the white people.

"It has been many years," said he, "since the Cherokees have drawn the tomahawk. Our braves have forgotten how to use the scalping knife. We have learned that it is better not to go to war against our white brothers. They are as numerous as the leaves in the forest. We have been living near them for many years. They are friendly and do not molest the land of the Indians. I shall never raise my arm against them."

Immediately several other chiefs expressed the same sentiments, and soon it was seen that an overwhelming majority were with the white men. Tecumseh had to return to his country without success among the Cherokees.

In the war with England that followed the Indians of Haywood County remained faithful to the United States government. Many of them enlisted in the United States army under General Andrew Jackson and fought against the Creek Indians of Alabama and Tennessee. Junaluska was one of these. He with a band of faithful Cherokees assisted Jackson in the great battle of Horse Shoe bend and succeeded in turning the tide of battle in favor of the whites. For that act Junaluska was rewarded by the government and highly praised by General Jackson. He has also a noble mountain not far from Waynesville named in his honor.

In 1835 an effort was made by the United States government to remove the Cherokees to the Indian territory. An army was sent into the mountains of Haywood County to persuade or force the redskins to remove to their new home that had been provided for them beyond the Mississippi river. General Winfield Scott, afterward distinguished in the Mexican war, was in command of the army and was charged with the duty of transplanting the Indian bands. He was very successful in persuading the Indians of Northern Georgia and Eastern Tennessee to consent to go to the new territory allotted to them.

As soon, however, as he came into Haywood County he struck a different proposition. The Indians would not listen to the suggestion of their removal. They loved their native hills and would not give them up. They, therefore, flatly refused to be transported. General Scott then ordered a removal by force; but the Indians hid in the mountain glens and caves. The soldiers could not find them and the undertaking was greatly delayed. Finally General Scott gave up the attempt and recommended to the government that a reservation for the Cherokees be secured in the mountains of western Northern Carolina and the tribe be allowed to dwell there. This recommendation was acted upon and a reservation of many thousand acres of land was purchased in the western part of Haywood County, and the Eastern Band of the Cherokees were settled upon it, and are now living there. Since this reservation was formed other counties have been erected out of the westernmost territory of

Haywood, and now this reservation is included in the counties of Jackson, Swain, and Graham.

In the Civil War of 1861-65 the Cherokees were loyal to the Confederacy. Hundreds of them joined the Confederate army and did valiant service for the Southland. From the entire band only ten or twelve, allured by Yankee gold, joined the Federal army, and those few, upon their return to the reservation, after the war closed were regarded as traitors to the "Nation." It is said that as traitors they were slain as a warning to others.

CHAPTER V.

Haywood County in War.

Haywood County's citizenship has always been at the front in times of war. From the best information obtainable it is quite certain that most of the earliest settlers had been in the continental army and fought through the entire war of Revolution, and later on many of them were in the war of 1812. Still later, a number of these veterans of two wars moved to the great and boundless west, where the hazardous life might be spent in fighting savage tribes of Indians.

As best it can be learned only seven of these grand old patriots died and were buried within the confines of Haywood County, to-wit: at Waynesville, Colonel William Allen and Colonel Robert Love; at Canton, George Hall, James Abel, and John Messer; at upper Fines Creek, Hughey Rogers; at lower Fines Creek, Christian Messer. There were doubtless others, but thir names have been lost.

All of these old soldiers were ever ready to fight for their homes. They came in almost daily contact with the Cherokee Indians, once a great and warlike tribe controlling the wilderness from the glades of Florida to the great lakes. While these savages were friendly to the settlers it was ever regarded as not a remote possibility that they might go upon the warpath at any time. Hence our forefathers had them constantly to watch while they were subduing the land.

Most of the old citizens have heard of the three old treaty lines running through Haywood, Jackson, Macon, and Swain counties, from the Smoky Mountains to the South Carolina line. The Indians claimed the line between Waynesville and the Balsams, but the whites claimed the "Butler line" running on the west side of the Cowee Mountains. The Meiggs and Freeman line was finally settled upon. That line runs in a direct course from Meiggs Mountain, one mile east of Clingman's Dome to a point at or near Caesar's Head on the South Carolina line. Thus the contention between the white settlers and the redskins was amicably settled, and the most friendly relations between the two peoples have existed since.

Very little concerning the part taken by Haywood County in the war of 1812 and the Mexican war can be found. Practically the veteran of the Revolution was also the veteran of 1812. If he did not go to the front in that war it was because his services were not demanded. The same is true also of the Mexican war. The men of Haywood were ready and willing to go, but the fighting was all done in a section remote from this county and there was never any need for the calling out of large armies.

In the Civil War of 1861-65, however, Haywood County played a conspicuous and a heroic part, a part that is worthy of the admiration of everybody. During those eventful years this county had men in the first and sixth cavalry, the sixteenth, twenty-fifth, twenty-second, sixty-fourth, sixty-ninth, seventieth, and eightieth regiments of North Carolina troops. Besides this enumeration, there were several unattached companies of junior and senior reserves, a company of sappers and miners, and about every man in the county able to shoulder a gun or a "peck of bran." The four volumes of the North Carolina roster by no means gives all the names of the soldiers from Haywood, nor does it mention all the deeds of daring even of those mentioned.

The sixteenth regiment was the first to go out having responded with such alacrity to the call of Governor Ellis that the patriotic hearts of all North Carolinians glowed with pride. Company A of this regiment, made up of Haywood County boys, after serving one year in the army of Lee in Virginia and West Virginia and leaving a number of its best men in honored graves, was transferred in 1862 to "Thomas's Legion," becoming Company E of that regiment, and will be mentioned with the sixty-ninth regiment.

Of the twenty-fifth regiment too much cannot be said, but in a limited work of this kind the meed of praise justly due the noble men of that command can but faintly be mentioned. Most of the men composing this regiment were originally opposed to the war or to secession; but the proclamation of President Lincoln calling for troops to "suppress the rebellion" destroyed the last vestige of brave unionism in the South, and called the Sons of Dixie to arms to defend their hearthstones and sacred altars.

These mountain men are graphically described by Judge G. S. Ferguson in his history of this regiment (Regimental History, Vol. 2, page 291), from which the following is an extract: "These mountain men had always been accustomed to independence of thought and freedom of action, and having elected for their company officers, their neighbors and companions, they had no idea of surrendering more of their personal liberty than should be necessary to make them effective soldiers. Obedient while on duty and independent off duty, this spirit to a marked degree they retained to the close of the war." This regiment spent the entire four years of the war, except a few months on the Carolina coast, in the midst of, and in the front ranks of, General Lee's army in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. Out of one thousand men, taken to Virginia, over 220 were killed in battle, more than 230 died of disease, and 480 were wounded, a wonderful and terrible record.

In this regiment of heroes Haywood County had two companies. Company C went out under the command of Sam C. Bryson, who later became major and lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. The familiar names of some of our best men and families are found upon its roster.

Several years after the war Colonel Bryson, a lawyer and a good man, moved to Texas and became an honored citizen and judge there. While in this county he lived where the new Baptist church in Waynesville now stands. Following Bryson as captain was Wesley N. Freeman, who had been adjutant of the regiment. He was a good man. He married a daughter of William Welch of Waynesville, and moved to Georgia after the war and became highly respected there until his death several years since. Next in order was Captain W. Pink Welch, who was well known personally to all the older inhabitants of Haywood County. Captain Welch was a sterling Democrat, a fine lawyer, a successful politician, and a very popular man every way. He was married first to Miss Sallie Cathey, a daughter of Colonel Joseph Cathey of Pigeon, who lived a short while only. He next married Miss Margaret White, of Athens, Ga., who with one son, John, survives. The Pink Welch camp No. 848 in this county attests the respect of the veterans for him in the preservation of his name and deeds.

The other officers of this company were lieutenants Stephen J. Shelton, Lewis J. Smith, and Joseph R. Hawkins, all gone except Shelton who is a useful and honored citizen of Waynesville. Lieutenant Shelton married Miss Mahola Conley, of Jackson County, a sister of that good man and splendid soldier Lieutenant Robert H. Conley, who was doubtless one of the last men in all the South to surrender, at Waynesville, May 10, 1865. Mr. Shelton has been a respected citizen of this county all his life, was sheriff of the county many years, and a justice of the peace ever since he served out his time as sheriff. The sergeants were Thomas S. Gillett, R. H. Howell, L. J. Smith, J. C. Curry, Frank Messer, Dobson and Hawkins, all dead except Mr. Messer, who lost a foot at Petersburg, Va., and still lives among us.

Company F was commanded by Captain Thomas I. Lenoir, who was succeeded later by Captain James A. Blaylock and W. H. Hargrove in their turn. The first lieutenants at different times were Thad C. Hyatt and James A. Burnett, and the second lieutenants were James M. Cathey, Joseph T. Cathey, William Wright, and G. S. Ferguson. Most of these officers—all sons of some of the best families in Haywood County—were promoted from the ranks, and were chosen by the men themselves after months and years of sweat, blood, and fire. Thus officered, this heroic band of men marched out to battle.

"Proudly they trod, that gallant Southern host,
Forth marched they from mountain, grove, and coast,
Their hearts beat high, they thunder on the foe,
And like a whirlwind—to the conflict go."

Only a few words need be said concerning the officers of this company. Capt. Lenoir, long since gone from us, was of Revolutionary stock, and was distinguished as a brave and gallant soldier. Captain James Cathey, a man of great worth and conspicuous bravery, was killed at the "blow up" before Petersburg, June 30, 1864. Lieutenant Hyatt was killed at Warm Springs in the same year. Captain Blaylock, another good man and worthy citizen, went to his grave in honor a few years ago. Captain Hargrove and Judge Ferguson remain with us respected and honored citizens.

Next on the roster of the brave men who answered the call of Dixie from Western North Carolina was the twenty-ninth regiment, commanded by Colonel, afterwards General, R. B. Vance, who was one of nature's noblemen. One company from Haywood County went out with this regiment. Captain Hiram Rogers, who still lives an honored citizen, led the brave men composing it to the seat of war. Captain Rogers is now the proud ancestor of over one hundred and fifty children and grand children.

This company with Rogers and Teague as commanders had as lieutenants W. B. Ferguson, Henry Plott, James F. Murray, and James S. Henry, all now dead except W. B. Ferguson, who is a successful lawyer and business man honored and respected by all, now living in Waynesville. Hard service was seen by this company in Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. They left many noble comrades in unknown graves at Cumberland Gap, Richmond and Perryville, Ky., Chattanooga, Franklin, Nashville, Corinth, Vicksburg, Chicamauga, and Altoona. They were with Joseph E. Johnston as he retreated before Sherman in Georgia and again with that grand old soldier as he struck Sherman a deadly blow at Bentonville and afterwards surrendered to overwhelming odds at Durham, thus closing an honorable military career.

In the thirty-ninth regiment there seems to have been no separate company from this county, although quite a number of Haywood men went out with it attached to other companies from other counties.

Next comes the gallant sixty-second regiment, commanded by one of Haywood's favorite sons, Colonel Robert G. A. Love, who first donned his uniform as lieutenant-colonel of the sixteenth regiment in 1861 and on account of failing health resigned his commission after a short service and returned to private life. Being partially restored in health, however, Colonel Love again threw himself into the breach, and, at considerable cost to himself, raised the sixty-second regiment, with three fine companies from this county, commanded by three of the best officers furnished by Haywood County for the war, Asbury T. Rogers, John H. Turpin, and William J. Wilson, the two former now dead and Captain Wilson now a citizen of Texas.

Of the first company, commanded by Rogers, only one officer survives, ex-sheriff W. H. Leatherwood now assistant clerk of the court. From Turpin's company not a single officer lives to help tell the tale and only one non-commissioned officer out of eleven, namely Lorenzo D. Medford, a highly respected citizen of Iron Duff township. From the third company, besides Captain Wilson, lieutenant Edmond P. G. Murray alone remains. Lieutenant Murray, a useful and much esteemed citizen, takes a lively interest in all matters pertaining to the war and has assisted greatly in revising the roster of Haywood County troops.

This regiment, after being baptized in blood on many hard fought fields was captured at Cumberland Gap and spent twenty-three months in prison. During that long confinement, starving and freezing for a good portion of the time, they were offered the oath of allegiance to the United States and with it freedom, but they indignantly refused each time it was offered. Human history furnishes few examples of higher tests of loyalty than this.

In many respects the most notable of the regiments that went out from the mountain counties was the sixty-ninth, or better known as Thomas's Legion. Only one company from Haywood belonged to it. This regiment was organized by Colonel William H. Thomas, a native born Haywood boy, born in 1805 and before either Macon, Jackson, or Cherokee became counties. Colonel Thomas was one of the most conspicuous men in this part of North Carolina prior to the war. He early espoused the cause of the Cherokee Indians and really spent the best part of his life in their upbuilding. During the war all of the western counties would have been entirely overrun but for his loyalty to the South.

Company E of this regiment was from Haywood County and officered by Captain Julius M. Welch, Lieutenants Thomas J. Ferguson, J. Harrison Moody, and William C. Brown, all living except Captain Welch, the Christian hero, who was killed at Piedmont, Va., June 5, 1864, at the beginning of the celebrated "valley campaign" of Generals Jubal Early, Longstreet, Gordon, Rhodes, Ramseur, and others.

Col. W. W. Stringfield when 25

Prior to this time, however, it should be stated, when the regiment was organized at Knoxville, Tenn., in the summer of 1862 this company (E) had been transferred from the Sixteenth North Carolina, and with two Indian companies (A and B), Company C, Johnson's of this county, Companies F and G, McConnell's and Fisher's of Jackson, Companies H, I and K from Cherokee and Graham, and Company D from Tennessee, made up the famous "legion." Company A was at first commanded by Captain James W. Terrell, who later became quarter master of the regiment. He was a Haywood County boy, but is now living at a ripe old age at Webster, N. C., a Christian gentleman of intelligence "browsing along the coast" of the great river waiting for his Master's call. His brother Lieutenant William S. Terrell, a sprightly young man then, but now a sprightly old man of Pigeon valley, "Johnnie Hopeful" being his nom-de-plume. Captain Johnson of Company C, afterwards major of the regiment, after the war, moved to Florida, was in the Senate of that State for some years and esteemed as an honored citizen. Of the lieutenants, W. R. Trull, John H. Smathers, William D. Hall, and Elisha W. Morgan, all have passed over to the other shore except Lieutenant Trull, who is yet an active man in one of the far western States and who was honored, before leaving, with a seat in the Legislature from this county.

It is regretted that the lack of space prevents the mention of private soldiers, who followed the "Southern Cross" for four years, and performed deeds of daring and dauntless courage that will live. They are the uncrowned heroes whose names may not be chronicled among man but are recorded in the unopen book of immortality.

Coming down to the present generation, the sons of the soldiers of 1861 responded as promptly to the call of President McKinley, in 1898, for troops to go to Cuba as did the socalled thrice loyal legions of the North. For the liberation of Cuba a Haywood County company was formed and officered by Captain W. J. Hannah and Lieutenants Thomas Stringfield, Hugh A. Love, and Ben J. Kirkpatrick. It was made up of a fine lot of non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, most of whom are living among us to-day.

Setting out for the seat of war as company H of the first North Carolina infantry, they had the misfortune of being held in reserve on the coast of Florida until the war was practically over and, therefore, of not being actively engaged. They had, however, the distinguished honor of guarding the first United States flag ever carried through the streets of Havanna. This honor was offered them, when in December, 1898, the regiments of North Carolina troops with other troops from other states had been ordered to Cuba and the ships carrying them were lying in the harbor of Havanna, on condition that they disembark in an orderly and more speedy manner than a certain Northern regiment on another ship lying alongside. All the boys, officers and men, went to work and unloaded the ship, packed the wagons, and were ready to march through the streets, while their Yankee comrades were lying on the shore, hiring the lazy Cubans to do the work they should have been doing themselves, and as their fathers had done in the Civil war. Along with other North Carolina companies Haywood County boys gave the rebel yell when it was discovered that North Carolina was again first—at Havanna.

There is a good joke on the Haywood County boys that is too good to lose. As the regiment in fine trim and in splendid order, proudly stepping to the music of ''Dixie'' and ''Yankee Doodle,'' marched up from the harbor to the Main Street of the city, where the people in wild joy and enthusiasm crowded the streets and sidewalks shouting themselves hoarse, the first batallion when well out on Main Street were greeted with a brilliant display of fireworks, cannon crackers and other explosives, one of the regimental officers, himself a youth in war, during a momentary halt and having heard some whisperings of treachery in the city ordered his batallion to load their guns at once and be ready to fight the traitors. One Haywood boy, who had been in the Civil war, was earnestly questioned as to his idea of the tumult. Looking wise and listening for a second or two he replied, ''Yes, boys, they are fighting like h—— up there.'' Soon they were on Main Street and, of course, comprehended the situation. Major James M. Moody was along at the time on the staff of Major-General Keifer, and did honorable service in this Spanish-American military picnic. Major Moody was a son of a Haywood County veteran of the Civil war, and a man popular with all classes.

Since the Spanish-American war Haywood County has had representatives in the Philippines and upon the seas. Major John W. Norwood, now a practicing attorney in Waynesville, served two or three years in the Philippines as first lieutenant. Young W. B. and Harley Ferguson, sons of W. B. Ferguson, of Waynesville, are winning golden laurels in the service of the United States government and in Ship-building. One of them is a graduate from the military school at West Point and the other of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. John N. Ferguson, son of Judge G. S. Ferguson, is a graduate of the Naval Academy and has already made a name for himself by the efficiency of his service. William H. Lee, a son of W. T. Lee of Waynesville, is also a graduate of the Naval Academy and is doing brave service on one of the battleships in our navy.

From the records, therefore, it is apparent that old Haywood has no cause to ever be ashamed of her war history, early or late. If the heroes of the Revolution and of the Civil war, most of whom are silent in their graves, could speak, with almost one voice and in thunder tones they would say, ''Boys, be true to your God, your country, and the memory of your fathers.''

CHAPTER VI.

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In the Pursuits of Peace.

Since its formation in 1808 Haywood County has stood high among the counties of the State. Her citizenship has ever been loyal to the best interests of the commonwealth, generally enlisting on the conservative and safe side of every public question. In peace as well as in war her people have been true to the highest principles of patriotism, which is nowhere better exemplified than in fashioning a great self-governing community from the fastnesses and wilds of the mountains. In the comparatively short space of a hundred years such transformation has taken place that the wildest dreamer of the last century would be dazzled at the result.

This growth has not been rapid. It was particularly slow in the incipent stage of the county's existence. Even for many years after the organization of the county government in March, 1809, and the location of the county seat in the fall of that year, the country was almost an unbroken wilderness from the Pigeon to the Tennessee. Here and there a prosperous settlement had sprung up, but for nearly a hundred years after the first settlements there was not an incorporated town in the county.

From the earliest times the bulk of the people have lived on farms that have been literally snatched from the wilderness. Tilling the soil and raising live stock received the greatest attention from the first. One serious handicap even in that was the remoteness of the markets. The nearest town where a market for country produce could be found previous to 1870 was Greenville, S. C., and over the rough mountain roads the task of getting to market was difficult and some times perilous.

Nothing daunted, however, the early inhabitants of Haywood set about the task of reclaiming and subduing the land. These hardy frontiersmen trained to hardship and active toil, did not shrink from hard labor, but gave their attention to those things which contributed most directly to the building up of a self-sustaining community. Hence, in Haywood for the first decade or two of its existence, almost every man was a laborer.

Until comparatively recent times the county was isolated from the great business centres of the country, and, therefore, followed the slow but sure business policies of a strictly primitive people. There was, therefore, no piling up of great fortunes; but a spirit of thrift and rustic enterprise possessed the staid and tried inhabitants of the hills. Wealth, in that early time, consisted largely in undeveloped mountain lands, and some landed estates of vast boundaries were entered and transmitted to descendants.

Owing, therefore to the slow progress in the development of the mountain lands and the consequent tardy influx of population the taxable valuation of property in Haywood County has shown only a moderate increase from year to year. The following table taken from the reports to the State auditor, shows how moderate that increase has been:

Year	Property	Polls
1839	111,780	296
1849	203,040	344
1859	772,900	533
1869	804,165	872
1879	919,602	1242
1889	1,567,607	1671
1899	1,858,180	1916
1908	4,657,947	2631

Reports back of 1831 were destroyed when the capital at Raleigh was burned that year.

In legislative halls Haywood County has played no unimportant part. While her people were carving the county from the rocky heights and the verdant slopes of the everlasting hills, they did not forget that they were an integral part of the "Old North State" and interested in everything that concerned the commonwealth as a whole. From the first some of the county's best men have been sent to the senate and house of representatives of the General Assembly of North Carolina. Among them are many names that are still familiar in the county. Several of them have reached almost eminence among their fellow men. The following list will be of interest to every native of Haywood County:

Members of General Assembly From Haywood County.

Years	Senate	House of Representatives.
1809	John Welch	Thomas Love, Thomas Lenoir.
1810	John Welch	Thomas Love, Thomas Lenoir.
1811	John McFarland	Thomas Love, Thomas Lenoir.
1812	John McFarland	Thomas Lenoir, John Dobson.
1813	John McFarland	Thomas Lenoir, Joseph Chambers
1814	John McFarland	Thomas Love, Thomas Lenoir.
1815	James Welch	Thomas Love, Joseph Chambers.
1816	Hodge Rabourne	John Stephenson, William Welch.
1817	Thomas Tatham	Thomas Love, Dan'l McDowell.
1818	Hodge Rabourne	Thomas Love, William Welch.
1819	Hodge Rabourne	Thomas Love, Joseph Chambers.
1820	Hodge Rabourne	Thomas Love, Joseph Chambers.
1821	Hodge Rabourne	James R. Love, Ninian Edmonston.
1822	Hodge Rabourne	James R. Love, Benjamin Clark.
1823	Thomas Love	James R. Love, Ninian Edmonston.
1824	Thomas Love	James R. Love, Ninian Edmonston.
1825	Thomas Love	James R. Love, Ninian Edmonston.
1826	Thomas Love	James R. Love, Ninian Edmonston.
1827	Thomas Love	James R. Love, Benj. S. Brittain.
1828	Thomas Love	Benj. S. Brittain, Ninian Edmonston.
1829	William Welch	James R. Love, Ninian Edmonston
1830	William Welch	James R. Love, Ninian Edmonston.
1831	William Parham	Nianian Edmonston, Jno. L. Smith.
1832	William Parham	Ninian Edmonston, Jno. L. Smith.
1833	William Sitton	Ninian Edmonston, Jno. L. Smith.
1834	Ninian Edmonston	Jno. L. Smith, Joseph H. Walker.
1835	Ninian Edmonston	Jno. L. Smith, Joseph H. Walker.
1836	James Gudger	John L. Smith.
1838	Hodge Rabourne	Joseph Keener
1840	Thomas L. Clingman	Joseph Keener.
1842	Joseph Cathey	Michael Francis.
1844	Michael Francis	Joseph Keener.
1846	Michael Francis	Andrew Ferguson
1848	W. H. Thomas	Robt. G. A. Love.
1850	W. H. Thomas	Robt. G. A. Love.
1852	Michael Francis	Robt. G. A. Love.
1854	Michael Francis	Robt. G. A. Love.
1856	Michael Francis	S. L. Love.
1858	Michael Francis	S. L. Love
1860	Michael Francis	S. L. Love

1862	C. D. Smith	S. L. Love.
1864	S. C. Bryson	S. L. Love.
1866	R. M. Henry	Greene Garrett
1868	Wm. L. Love	Walter Brown.
1870	Wm. L. Love	W. P. Welch
1872	Wm. L. Love	H. P. Haynes.

This year Haywood, Henderson, and Transylvania were made the 34th Senatorial district.

1874	No Senator	F. M. Davis.
1876	G. S. Ferguson	F. M. Davis.
1879	No Senator	F. M. Davis.
1881	J. P. Deaver	F. M. Davis.
1883	No Senator	W. W. Stringfield.
1885	W. L. Tate	W. T. Crawford
1887	Geo. W. Wilson	W. T. Crawford.
1889	No Senator	W. H. Hargrove.
1891	J. S. Davis	R. D. Gilmer.
1893	J. S. Davis	R. D. Gilmer.

This year Haywood, Buncombe, and Madison composed the 41st Senatorial district.

1895	J. M. Moody	W. T. Lee.
1897	Geo. H. Smathers	J. W. Ferguson
1899	No Senator	J. S. Davis
1901	W. W. Stringfield	J. A. Collins.
1903	No Senator	M. D. Kinsland.
1905	W. W. Stringfield	J. S. Davis.
1907	No Senator	D. L. Boyd.

Besides this long list of honored citizens extending from the earliest existence of the county to the present, Haywood County has had men prominent in other positions. During the long sectional controversy between eastern and western North Carolina regarding the question of representation in the General Assembly, General Thomas Love, Colonels Ninian Edmonston, Wolliam Welch, and James R. Love, who were members from the county at different times, took strong positions for a reform that would give the west its rightful representation in the councils of the State. At that time each county was entitled to one senator and two representatives, a plan which gave the large number of small eastern counties greatly the advantage over the large western counties. The west wanted to put the matter of representation upon the basis of population, an arrangement which the east bitterly fought. The controversy went on for twenty years and was finally disposed of by the calling of the constitutional convention of 1835.

To this convention Haywood County sent one of her most distinguished citizens, Colonel Joseph Cathey of Pigeon. He took position with the west in the main question before that body and was instrumental in bringing about the great issue by which each county was afterwards represented in the General Assembly according to its population. This also made an opening for the erection of new counties in the west, a thing which had been greatly desired, but had been stopped on account of the agitation that had been going on for many years.

For twenty-five years following the constitutional convention of 1835 Haywood County people trod the paths of peace. Nothing further was done than would be expected of a peace loving and industrious community. Even the Mexican war, to which only a few North Carolinians went, did not disturb the quiet of the mountain coves and glens. Up to 1861 there was nothing of an exciting nature unless it was the rumbling of the storm that was approaching. New farms were being opened up and better roads were being built. Outside of those things which relate only to the material uplifting of the county, it may be said that Haywood had no history during those years. During that quarter century the county was being represented in the General Assembly at Raleigh by such men as Joseph Keener, Joseph Cathey, Michael Francis, Andrew Ferguson, Robert G. A. Love and Dr. S. L. Love. It can be seen, therefore, from these names that the county was having weight in the councils of State.

CHAPTER VII.

War's Alarms.

Early in 1861 the mutterings of the approaching storm were distinctly heard in all parts of North Carolina and the South. The war feeling which had been growing for months, had now become dominant. South Carolina had seceded on December 20th, 1860. Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas followed rapidly in January, 1861. The Confederate States government, with Jefferson Davis as president and Alex. H. Stephens as vice-president, was organized at Montgomery, Ala., early in February. The three border States of Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee were halting between two opinions, but were still loyal to the union.

In North Carolina the union sentiment was very strong. The first call for a secession convention was defeated by a substantial majority at the polls, and it seemed that the "Old North State" would remain in the union. But in April, when President Lincoln called upon North Carolina to furnish her quota of troops to force the seven seceding States back into the union, there was a complete revolution of sentiment, and every man became a secessionist. The Legislature was hastily convened in extraordinary session, and that body issued a call for a convention to assemble in Raleigh on May 20, 1861. The call was almost unanimously endorsed at the polls and delegates were chosen.

Haywood County played an important part in this historic drama. At first the union sentiment in the county was overwhelming; but after Lincoln's call for troops became known the feeling changed, and what had been a union stronghold now became rampant for secession. Rev. William Hicks, who had been a strong union sympathizer but now equally strong for secession, was elected as the county's delegate to the convention. Mr. Hicks, who was a very eloquent speaker, hastened to Raleigh, voted for, and signed the ordinance of secession that dissolved the bands existing between North Carolina and the United States government.

Succeeding that event volunteer companies were quickly organized in Haywood County as elsewhere in the State and sent to the front in Virginia and Tennessee. About twelve hundred men from this county joined the Confederate service and many of them were in the firing line from the beginning at Bethel to the close at Appomattox. They were in some of the bloodiest battles of the war, and were among the last to lay down their arms.

It is not the purpose, however, in this place, to follow the fortunes of Haywood County troops throughout the war. That has been done already in another chapter. Only some things not mentioned in the chapter referred to need to be touched upon here, among them Kirk's raid through the county in March, 1865, and Bartlett's surrender at Waynesville in May, 1865. These two events are quite significant in the history of the county.

It will be remembered by those living in the county at the time that early in 1865 there were very few men in the county. Nearly all were away in the armies of Lee and Johnston. The few that were here were stationed about in squads in different sections of the county. Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Stringfield, with the remnant of the sixty-ninth regiment, now reduced to less than 300 men was in command of the district from Asheville to beyond Murphy and was acting under General J. G. Martin, who was in command of the district of western North Carolina and East Tennessee. Colonel Stringfield's command was scattered over the territory over which he had control. Colonel James R. Love, with about one hundred men, had spent most of the winter at the Locust Old Field, now Canton, and was on the lookout for any advance the enemy might make. After resting for some weeks at his home in Jackson County, Colonel Love, who had almost lost his health in the strenuous campaign in the valley of Virginia in 1864, had rejoined his regiment (the 69th) and had the direction of affairs in the field. Colonel Stringfield, as already stated, was here, there, and everywhere looking after the scattered detachments of soldiers operating in his territory. Such was the condition of affairs, from a military standpoint, in Haywood County, on the first of March, 1865, about five weeks before Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

On that day intelligence was received that a Federal force of about six hundred men, under the command of Colonel G. W. Kirk, was approaching the Cattaloochee neighborhood from the Tennessee side of the Great Smoky Mountains. This was the notorious Colonel Kirk, a renegade Tennesseean in the Federal service, who was afterwards so infamous in the "Kirk war" in Alamance and Orange counties in 1870 and 1871. He was now upon one of his numerous guerilla campaigns for which he was so universally hated.

As soon as this intelligence was received the small and scattered forces in Haywood County prepared to resist him. Couriers were dispatched here and there to get the men together. One company hurried to Cattaloochee and made an attack upon the enemy that had just crossed the line into the county. Kirk returned the fire that was poured into his ranks and the small Confederate force retired. One Confederate private, Will Hyatt, was desperately wounded in this skirmish and died soon afterwards. With no foe opposing him Kirk pushed on to Waynesville, followed and harassed by the few Confederates in arms and some indignant farmers from whom horses, mules, and provisions had been stolen by the raiders.

Reaching Waynesville, which offered no resistance, Kirk burned the home of old Colonel Robert Love, which stood on the "Temple lot," and the jail after liberating the prisoners confined in it. After threatening to burn others and looting every house in the place, Kirk passed on, for he had heard that the patriots of Haywood were assembling to make an attack upon him. Near the "Pinnacle" on the Balsam road he encamped for the night. In the darkness about a hundred Haywood County troops crept up on the far side of them and fired a volley into their midst. Kirk opened upon them with his big guns and the Confederates fell back.

Next morning, very early, instead of pressing on into Jackson County by the Balsam gap, the Federal leader broke camp, marched back to Waynesville and hurried on toward Soco gap. There he was met by Lieutenant Conley, who drove him back across the Balsams. Again attempting to force his way across Soco creek on March 6th, Kirk was met by the united forces of Jackson and Swain counties, including a company of Cherokee Indians, and driven across the Smoky mountains into Tennessee. If he had not escaped when he did he might have been captured with all his forces, for both whites and Indians were thoroughly aroused against him and were collecting from all quarters to run him down, and take from him the spoils he had plundered from the inhabitants of the county.

The war was now fast drawing to a close, but the men of Haywood were as patriotic in the closing days of the war as they had been in the early months of the struggle. The ranks of Thomas's legion, known also as the 69th regiment, were rapidly refilled by Haywood and Jackson County recruits as well as by men from other mountain counties. Colonel James R. Love, now in active command of the regiment, was ordered to Asheville to assist in repelling a threatened attack upon that place. Colonel Bartlett, in command of a New York regiment, had marched from East Tennessee to attack Asheville about the first of May, but found the place defended. He then began to march toward Waynesville.

Colonel Love, who a little time before, had repulsed a force of the Federals who were advancing from Salisbury, was sent in pursuit of Bartlett. General Martin, the commander of the department, had sent word to Colonel Stringfield to go with a flag of truce to General Stoneman at Knoxville to make terms with him for the surrender of this department. Stringfield got ready to go, but before he set out from Franklin a paroled soldier from Lee's surrendered army came in and told that Lee had surrendered. That was the first that had been heard of that notable event. The soldier's story was discredited and Colonel Stringfield had him put in jail. Soon, however, another soldier came and told the same story. Then the first soldier was released. Stringfield set out to Knoxville, which he reached about the first of May, and there he and his attendants were thrown into jail, and held for a month.

Meanwhile matters were fast drawing to a crisis in Haywood. Bartlett with his New Yorkers, about a thousand in number, came into Haywood about the 6th of May. No resistance was offered him and he marched into Waynesville, establishing his headquarters on Main Street and stationing his troops on the Sulphur Springs property.

On the evening of May 7th, Colonel Love with his command came up in the vicinity and Colonel W. H. Thomas, with a determined force of white men and Indians, came over from Jackson County and encamped near Dellwood. Love with his force of some 250 men passed round and got between Bartlett's regiment and Balsam gap while Thomas occupied the roads in the rear of the enemy. Bartlett's command was, therefore, almost surrounded.

Toward night Thomas advanced upon Bartlett and the pickets of the forces became engaged near where the Springs hotel now stands. Several shots were fired and one Federal soldier was killed. Bartlett then asked for an armistice of two days, which was granted. This time he used in sending two renegade Southern men, who had joined his command, one from Haywood and the other from Buncombe, to Colonel Kirk just across the Balsams to come to his assistance.

After the two days armistice was out on the evening of the 9th of May Colonel Thomas advanced his force from Dellwood and arranged them along the slopes of Rocky Knob and Old Field Top. Colonel Love from above the Sulphur Springs brought his command into close contact with the others during the night. From their position on the mountain side hundreds of fires were built, and it seemed from the Yankee camp that thousands of men were assembling to attack them.

Next morning, Colonels Thomas and Love, with about twenty Indians painted and decked with feathers, rode toward the Yankee lines and demanded a surrender. Bartlett and his men were now thoroughly alarmed. Thomas, in his vehement and vigorous style, told Bartlett if he did not immediately surrender and make haste to get away from Waynesville he would turn his Indians upon the Yankee army and have them all scalped.

Bartlett at once asked for a consultation so that terms of peace might be arranged. The commanders met in a building near where the inn now stands, and there it was agreed that inasmuch as Lee and Johnston had surrendered, the news of which events had just been confirmed, the two commands would mutually cease holtilities. Bartlett was to leave Waynesville at once and Kirk was to stop his raiding. Thomas and Love disbanded their troops, Bartlett and Kirk marched to Asheville and the war was in reality ended.

CHAPTER VIII.

Since the Civil War.

By the fall of 1865 the pomp and glory of war had ceased to excite the youth of Haywood County, and the veterans, who had borne the burden and heat of the campaigns during the four years of strife, had gotten back to their homes after a long absence. Some of the soldier boys, who were with Lee and Johnston and who had been paroled, returned in April and May. Others, who had been wounded or held in prison, did not get back to the old homesteads until late in the summer or fall.

The troops of Thomas and Love, who had fired the last shots east of the Mississippi and had forced a Yankee regiment to terms of surrender more than a month after the surrender of Lee, retired from the service of the Confederacy, laid down their arms, and took up the hoe. Other Haywood County boys from the battlefields of Virginia and Tennessee found their way back to their native hills and began again the pursuits of peace. War was over, but the battles of peace, no less stern and unrelenting, had to be fought; and the manhood, that had exhibited itself at the cannon's mouth or in the charge of bayonets, was now called into other and better service.

Haywood County needed development. The four years of strife had arrested progress in every line of industry. There was no development in agriculture, no manufacturing, no mining, no lumbering, no commerce worthy the name, no banking, nothing of the hundred different enterprises now going on so successfully in the county. The red hand of war had blasted every enterprise, and stagnation was literally stalking abroad.

But the heroes of war were no less brave in times of peace. With the same heroism that they had displayed on a hundred blood-stained fields the boys of '61 began the rebuilding and reanimating of the county. With such men as G. S. Ferguson, W. B. Ferguson, W. L. Norwood, J. C. L| Gudger, Dr. S. L. Love, F. M. Davis, W. G. B. Garrett, W. P. Welch, W. J. Wilson, W. W. Stringfield in the lead and the hosts of McCrackens, Fergusons, Crawfords, Penlands, Kirkpatricks, Russells, Rogers, Welchs, Greens ,Allens, Loves, Abels, Catheys, Edwardses, Edmonstons, Pattons, Hayneses, Osbornes, Smathers, Shooks, Hyatts, Wilsons, Terrells, Ledbetters, Leatherwoods, Rays, Morgans, Herrens, Boones, Roberts, Millers, Moodys, Sheltons, Howells, Nolands, Lees, Hannahs, Owens, Campbells, Henrys, and others to help, the county soon began to emerge from its death like stupor and to put on new life.

There was not a town in the county in 1865. Waynesville had the court house, jail and a dozen or fifteen houses with no pretense of a town government. Canton, known as the Fords of Pigeon or later as Pigeon River, had only a few houses within its borders. Clyde and Hazelwood and Sunburst were not in existence then, but are products of a later growth. The many flourishing neighborhoods, now so prosperous, were then merely in existence without signs of prosperity.

Politically the county was of small influence. Only about seven hundred voters cast their ballots in the elections of 1866 and 1868. Many of the veterans of the war just closed were denied the ballot on account of the reconstruction acts of the United States government. The evils of reconstruction, carpet-bag government, and negro domination, so obnoxious in other counties, were not felt to any great extent in the mountain counties, for no matter which political party triumphed at the polls the government machinery was still in the hands of home people and not aliens.

In 1868 the question of calling a State constitutional convention, to revise or rewrite the constitution of 1776, was submitted to the people for endorsement. While there were many men in Haywood, as elsewhere in the State, who were opposed to this proposed breaking away from the traditions of the Revolution, no serious opposition was developed. The county voted for the convention and elected as its representative in that body Mr. W. G. B. Garrett who died just a few years ago. Mr. Garrett assisted in repealing the ordinance of secession and in fashioning the constitution which remained in force until 1875 when it was revised and rewritten by the constitutional convention of that year.

By a legislative act of 1871 Waynesville was incorporated, and began to show some signs of becoming a town. In 1879 the famous White Sulphur Springs hotel was built, and the management began to advertise the attractions of Waynesville and Haywood County. People began to come here to spend the summer and soon Waynesville and the county around became well known as health resorts. In 1883 the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly which has since become such a power for good, was organized at the Springs hotel in Waynesville with Prof. Fay, of Raleigh, as its first president and Eugene Harrell, of the same place, as secretary. The railroad had reached the county seat a year before, and what had, for nearly a hundred years, been an isolated community became well and favorably known in other communities and other States.

Along with other counties Haywood voted, in 1881, on the question of State prohibition. In the State the liquor forces won by an overwhelming majority, but in Haywood prohibition won by a majority of twenty, it being one of the six counties in North Carolina that gave their votes that way. It will be seen, therefore, that Haywood County is original prohibition territory.

Dr. S. L. Love was elected State Auditor in 1876 on the ticket with Vance and Jarvis, and served until 1881. He was the first Haywood county man to be elected to a State office. Hon. J. C. L. Gudger was chosen judge of the Superior Court in 1884, being the first Haywood County man to reach that high office. He served eight years. Hon. W. L. Norwood was chosen to the same position in 1894, and Hon. G. S. Ferguson in 1902. These three honored citizens, still living, are the only representatives Haywood County has ever had upon the bench of the State. In 1900 Hon. R. D. Gilmer was elected as the county's first representative in the Attorney-Generalship of the State. He is now serving his second term.

Previous to 1890 Haywood County had had only one representative in the Congress of the United States. That had been Hon. Felix Walker, who lived near Dellwood, and was a member of Congress in 1821. In 1890, however, Hon. W. T. Crawford was nominated and elected. Again in 1892 he was elected. In 1894 Mr. Crawford was defeated. In 1898 Mr. Crawford was again nominated and declared elected, but his election was contested by Mr. Pearson and near the close of his term he was unseated. In 1900 Haywood County had two candidates for Congress in the tenth congressional district, W. T. Crawford and J. M. Moody. Mr. Moody was elected and served until his death in February, 1903. Mr. Crawford was again elected to Congress in 1906 and has been renominated for the same position.

During the last ten years the growth of the county has been steady. Good macadam roads have been built in some of the townships, new roads opened, and new business interprises commenced. The agricultural interests have materially improved by the introduction of better breeds of horses and cattle. An increased interest in the products of the farm has been added by the organization in 1906 of the Haywood County fair, which has made three exhibits of the products and resources of the county.

Besides the agricultural interests other agencies for the upbuilding of the county have been at work. The lumber business has become large and profitable. Several large lumber mills have been established and are getting out immense quantities of hardwood for shipment to other states and to foreign countries. The Champion Fibre Company, a two million dollar corporation, established an immense pulp mill at Canton in 1906. It is in many respects the largest plant of any kind in the state. In 1905 Mr. B. J. Sloan established on Pigeon river a large electric plant, from which the town of Waynesville sixteen miles from the power house, is supplied with electric power for lights, motors, and fans. The same system also furnishes a large amount of power to the Champion Fibre Company at Canton.

To keep pace with these various developments in agriculture, stock raising, lumbering, manufacturing, mining, and other industries of the county, business has also developed. Trade has wonderfully increased. The towns have grown in population and wealth to match the development in the country districts, and the county is, therefore, making mighty strides toward the first rank among the counties of the state.

If we compare Haywood of the present with the Haywood of one hundred years ago we shall see a wonderful change. Then a few hundred people lived here; now twenty-five thousand. Then no town in the county; now four towns with increasing populations. Then no roads; now macadam turnpikes traversing almost every section. Then no industry but farming; now almost every line of business in the modern world represented. Then few, if any, schools; now two graded schools and several high schools besides the public schools in every hamlet in the county. Then very few churches; now beautiful and substantial houses of worship in every neighborhood. In short, Haywood County, in a hundred years' time, has leaped from the desolation of the wilderness, unknown beyond its own borders, into the calcium light of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, libraries, electric lights, schools, churches, newspapers, paved streets, macadam roads, furniture factories, paper mills, and all the conveniences and improvements of the modern community. What wonderful changes time hath wrought!

CHAPTER IX.

Builders of the County.

Many of the real builders of the county are unknown to fame. Some lie in unremembered graves. Few only achieved distinction. Very few can be mentioned. The many will have to be passed by with not even a word. Such is the fate of the great masses of humanity that come into existence, play for a brief time upon the world's stage, and pass off to a long oblivion. 'Tis but a few that catch the ear and attract the eye of men.

In this chapter are given brief sketches of those who have had to do with the making of the county. Some who belong in the number are not given for the reason that their footprints have become so dim that they could not be traced. It is only intended to mention those who have left a distinct impression upon the life of the county, and such only have been selected.

Felix Walker.

In some respects the most remarkable man that ever occupied a seat in the Congress of the United States as a member from North Carolina was Felix Walker, who was elected from Haywood County in 1817 and served until 1823. Mr. Walker was a genuine type of the frontiersman of the Daniel Boone stripe, and suffered himself to be surrounded by the vanguards of civilization only two or three times in his eventful career.

He was born in Hampshire County, Va., on July 19th, 1753 and spent his boyhood days in that locality. About 1774 he came to North Carolina and went with Daniel Boone upon one of his frontier trips to Kentucky, being with that remarkable man in some of his thrilling and eventful adventures with the Indians in the "great west" as the Kentucky County was then called. Returning to North Carolina the same year he settled in that part of Tryon County that is now called Rutherford.

Enlisting in the service of his country Mr. Walker was a soldier for eight years during the entire period of the Revolution. He was a faithful and patriotic soldier during the time that tried men's souls. After the war closed he began his career as a farmer and merchant. He studied law also and was for many years a practitioner. He owned large tracts of land in what is now Rutherford, Buncombe, Haywood, Jackson, and Cherokee Counties.

In 1792 he was elected as one of the members of the Legislature from Rutherford County, and was re-elected the following year. In 1799 he was again elected to the Legislature and re-elected in 1800, 1801, 1802, and again in 1806. During all those years he served the State and his county most acceptably.

In 1807 he moved from Rutherford to Jonathan's Creek in what was then Buncombe County but now Haywood. He soon became identified with the growth and development of this section. His name appears frequently in the early records. When the county was erected Mr. Walker was one of the leaders in that event and contributed largely to its success. He was a candidate for the position of clerk of the court for the new county, but was defeated for that position by Colonel Robert Love.

As a business man Mr. Walker was very successful. He had a store in Waynesville, one on Scott's Creek, and another at Qualla-town. While engaged in business he had some time to devote to politics, and became a successful party manager. In 1817 he was elected to the Congress of the United States from the Asheville district and re-elected in 1819 and 1821. He retired from politics in 1823. While in Congress he became famous on account of a phrase which he used. Webster's International Dictionary, in defining the word "buncombe," has the following interesting remark about Mr. Walker: "The phrase originated near the close of the debate on the famous Missouri question in the sixteenth Congress. It was then used by Felix Walker—a naive old mountaineer, who resided at Waynesville, in Haywood, the most western county of North Carolina, near the border of the adjacent county of Buncombe which formed a part of this district. The old man rose to speak, while the house was impatiently calling for the question and several members gathered round him, begging him to desist. He persevered, however, for a while declaring that the people of his district expected it, and that he was bound to make a speech for Buncombe."

His term of office expiring in 1823 Mr. Walker retired to private life; but being still a frontiersman at heart he sold out his business interests here and went first to Tennessee and later to Mississippi, where he died in 1830.

Robert Love.

As a pioneer in Western North Carolina and the founder of Waynesville Colonel Robert Love became the best known man connected with the early history of Haywood County. His services to the State were many and varied. He lived a long and useful life respected and loved by his friends and feared by his enemies.

Colonel Love was the son of Samuel Love and Dorcas Bell Love of Augusta County, Va. He was born in that county in 1760, and spent his boyhood days near his birthplace. Not much is known of his early life, but he must have been very well educated, because specimens of his handwriting in the records in the Clerk's office at the court house in Waynesville show evident signs of good training.

In 1775, when scarcely fifteen, the Revolutionary war broke out, and the stripling of a boy at once volunteered in the patriotic cause, joining Washington's army in the fall of that year as it camped near Boston. He was with Washington in many of the campaigns in the North, and on many battlefields displayed the courage of a hero. He was with General Anthony Wayne at the attack upon Stony Point in 1779.

Later, in 1780, he was transferred to the department of the South and served under General Nathaniel Greene. He was promoted from one position to another, and before the close of the war he held the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Continental army, being one of the youngest men to attain such rank.

Colonel Love was in several pitched battles, one the battle of Guilford Court-house being one of the most famous in the Revolutionary struggle and the turning point of the war. There Cornwallis really received his death blow and the climax at Yorktown followed as a natural result.

After the close of the war Colonel Love married Miss Mary Ann Dillard, daughter of General Thomas Dillard of Pittsylvania County, Va., and removed to Washington County, Tennessee, where he soon became prominent in civil affairs. For one term he was a member of the State Legislature from Washington County and traveled on horseback five hundred miles to the capital which was then at Newbern. A year later he became involved in the controversy over the abortive State of Franklin, which Colonel Sevier and his adherents sought to set up out of the western territory of North Carolina. Colonel Love espoused the cause of North Carolina in the dispute and assisted Colonel Tipton in overthrowing the government, which Colonel Sevier had organized. His service in this incident is recorded in Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee and in the recent historical novel, "The Crossing," by Winston Churchill.

After the close of the Sevier-Tipton controversy in Tennessee, Colonel Love removed to what is now Haywood County but what was then Burke. He settled at Mount Prospect and bought vast tracts of land. When Buncombe was erected in 1791, Colonel Love at once became influential in the affairs of the new county. He represented Buncombe in the State Legislature in 1793, 1794, and 1795 as senator from that county. In other ways also he was prominent in public affairs besides amassing a large fortune in land.

When the agitation for a new county west of Buncombe began Coolnel Love was one of the prime movers. He was largely instrumental in having the bill erecting the county of Haywood passed by the State Legislature, and he was named at once as a member of the commission to locate the county seat and erect the public building. The bill was passed in December, 1808, and ratified the same month.

On the fourth Monday of the following March the first court of pleas and quarter sessions met at Mount Prospect and proceeded to the election of county officers. For the office of Clerk of the Court there were two candidates, Robert Love and Felix Walker. Colonel Love was unanimously chosen. He served in that capacity for several years.

At the June term of the court the question of the location of the county seat came up. The commissioners unanimously agreed that Mount Prospect should be the favored spot. Colonel Love, who owned most of the land donated sites for the court house jail, and the public square. He also suggested the name Waynesville, in honor of Anthony Wayne, the hero of Stony Point. Colonel Love may well, therefore, be called the founder of the little city, beautifully situated on Richland Creek on the site of the ancient Mount Prospect. Besides the sites for the public square, court house, and jail, land for the cemetery and several churches was also the gift of Colonel Love.

In politics he was an ardent Democrat and an intimate friend and earnest supporter of Andrew Jackson. He was a presidential elector during each campaign for thirty years, and in order to deposit his vote he traveled the long journey from Waynesville to Washington City in his gig, being often weeks on the road.

From his mother, Colonel Love inherited a larger fortune which he invested in immense boundaries of mountain lands in Haywood and Jackson Counties. It was at one time one of the largest estates in North Carolina and is still considerable in its extent and value

In the court house to-day on the wall just back of the judge's stand is a bronze tablet, erected in 1902 by the Dorcas Bell Love Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to the memory of Colonel Love. Governor Chas. B. Aycock delivered the oration at the unveiling at that time. The tablet contains this inscription:

1760 1845
In Memoriam
ROBERT LOVE
Founder of Waynesville.
Soldier, Statesman, Benefactor
Erected by the
DORCAS BELL LOVE CHAPTER, D. A. R.
August 23, 1902.

Colonel Love was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church. His family consisted of six sons and seven daughters, namely: Thomas, Samuel, William, Dillard, John, James, Annie. Winifred, Dorcas, Martha, Sarah, Mary Anne, and Rebecca.

Edward Hyatt.

Edward Hyatt, the first of the name west of the Blue Ridge mountains, was born in England about the middle of the eighteenth century. He was one of seven brothers who crossed the Atlantic and settled in Maryland previous to the Revolutionary war. Two of the brothers went North and five of them finally found their way into the South and West. Edward was one of the five who drifted South. He stopped in Burke County. Soon the Revolution came on, and Edward enlisted in the service of the Colonies. He was in the army during the eight years of its continuance.

After the war Hyatt began life anew in Burke County. About 1785, after the first treaty with the Indians in Western North Carolina was made, he with two sons ventured into the Indian country among the mountains, notwithstanding the fact that the savages were hostile at that time and had sworn by the Great Spirit that no white man should come west of the Blue Ridge. Hyatt undaunted, however, blazed away across the mountains and with his sons traveled across the French Broad and selected a suitable spot for a camp on the east bank of Pigeon river near where Canton now stands. Their food was such game as they killed on the way as they were expert hunters.

Camping there for some time they explored the country round. Then they moved down the river and stopped for a brief time at a point near where Clyde is now. Not liking the Pigeon Valley, Hyatt pushed on through the forest till he came to a good spring near where Turpins Chapel now stands. Here he built a camp on the land now owned by Captain Alden Howell, of Waynesville, and located a claim of good land which suited him, returning to his home about twelve miles from Morganton on the Catawba River. Soon, therefore, with several of his sons and two negroes and bringing a horse packed with corn and such provisions as would be needed, he returned to the claim he had located and made a crop that year.

Late in the fall he returned again to Morganton and brought back with him his family. He also took out grants of land which are recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Burke County. Afterwards he located grants in what is now Jackson County. At his home near where Turpins Chapel is he reared a family of six children, namely, Shadrick, Elisha, Nathan, Abel, Alcie, and Airy. He was a member of the Baptist Church and a very devout man. He built the first Baptist Church in Haywood County, a structure built of logs and situated near the site of Turpins Chapel in the gap or road that now runs from the Hyatt grove through by A. C. Cagle's to the residence of the late Captain John Turpin.

One incident which showed Mr. Hyatt's ingenuity took place as he was crossing the Blue Ridge mountains with his family coming to this county. The hills were very steep and he had no brakes on his wagon. To obviate trouble of that nature he cut down a small tree and lashed the butt to his wagon and thus came down in safety. He is said to have been the first man to bring a wagon into what is now Haywood County.

Another incident is related which showed Mr. Hyatt's kindly nature. When he first came to this county he won the friendship of the Indian hunters and warriors by his kindness. Whenever they came round, he gave them something to eat and invited them to his camp. The Indians reciprocated by inviting him to hunt on their hunting grounds. When Hyatt's family came the Indians squaws came to his home. Mrs. Hyatt treated them kindly and gave them something to eat. Then the warriors came and they were fed also.

Some time afterwards another white man came into the neighborhood and settled near Hyatt. His wife was afraid of the Indian squaws and would not give them anything to eat. This made the Indians mad and they said to Mr. Hyatt:

"Hyatt good man. Indians like him. He can stay. Other white man, he bad man. Won't feed squaws, must leave or Indians scalp him."

It is useless to say the other man left, but Mr. Hyatt ever remained on the friendliest terms with the Cherokees who lived all about him.

In 1817 Mr. Hyatt died at the home of his son Nathan in what is now Jackson County. He was among the very first to come west of the Pigeon River.

Thomas Love.

General Thomas Love, one of the oldest and most highly honored pioneers of the early days of Haywood County, was born about the middle of the eighteenth century in Augusta County, Virginia. In his young manhood he was a soldier in the Revolution and served under Washington.

After the close of the war he went to East Tennessee and was in the Sevier-Tipton war when the abortive State of Franklin was attempted. He came to what is now Haywood County about the year 1790. When Buncombe was formed in 1791 he became active in the affairs of the new county. In 1797 he was elected as representative from Buncombe to the lower house of the State Legislature. He was re-elected in 1797 and for each year thereafter until 1808, when Haywood was created largely through his efforts.

From the new county of Haywood General Love was one of the first representatives, the other being Thomas Lenoir. He was re-elected in 1810 and 1811. In 1814 he was again elected to the lower house and re-elected in 1815. In 1817 he was again returned and re-elected in 1818, 1819, and 1820. That he made an able representative is conclusively shown by the number of times he was returned.

For more than thirty years General Love was a citizen of Mount Prospect and Waynesville. His home was in what is now Waynesville near the "Brown house" back of the McAfee cottages. Later he moved to Tennessee where he died about 1820.

Ninian Edmonston.

Among the prominent citizens who lived and died in Haywood County Ninian Edmonston ranks high. For more than forty years he was one of the most conspicuous and influential men in this part of North Carolina. His public life was, in a considerable degree, notable, but his private life was modest and unassuming.

Mr. Edmonston was born in Burke County, Oct. 21, 1789. His ancestors came from Maryland and settled among the foothills in full view of the blue peaks of the Appalachians. Later, the family moved across the Blue Ridge and made a home near the limpid waters of the French Broad in what is now Buncombe County. Here, in the midst of the wildest mountain scenery Ninian Edmonston was born two years before Buncombe became a county.

As a boy he grew up near to nature's heart, and imbibed the inspiration which only nature can give. Nothing is known as to his early training. Few schools were in existence in this mountain country then. It is quite clear, however, that the boy was well taught and schooled, for his after life displayed a well tutored mind. His training was largely mathematical, for he exhibited more skill in that subject than in any other. He became a surveyor early in life and assisted at nineteen years of age in running the line between Buncombe and Haywood when the latter county was formed.

Some years previous to the erection of Haywood County Mr. Edmonston's father had moved to the Pigeon Valley, and as soon as Haywood became a county in December, 1808, he became at once identified with her interests. When the war of 1812 broke out Ninian now grown to a young man of twenty-three volunteered for active service in the field. It is not known where or in what capacity he served, but he came out at the close of the war without a wound and returned to his home on the west fork of Pigeon River.

Mr. Edmonston, however, was not allowed to spend his days in retirement. He was shortly afterwards elected sheriff of the county, and for four years was the chief executive officer of all the country from the western boundary of Buncombe to the Hiawassee River. This was an arduous task and Mr. Edmonston declined a third term.

In 1821 he was elected to represent Haywood County in the house of Commons at Raleigh on the ticket with James R. Love, Haywood having two representatives at that time. At the same time Hodge Rabourne was elected senator from this county. Rabourne had served several terms before and two afterwards. At the election of 1822 Edmonston was not a candidate, but in 1823 he was again elected as the colleague of James R. Love. Afterwards he served nine terms in the house and two in the senate, closing his legislative career in 1836.

After retiring from political life he was not idle. As a successful farmer he has left his influence upon the county. He amassed considerable property, and, while not considered wealthy, he was well to do. His death occurred in March 1868 well stricken in years and full of honors.

Mr. Edmonston was a member of the Baptist Church . Seven children survived him, four sons and three daughters, namely: Benjamine F., Thomas B., Basil B., Rufus A., Nancy A., Laura C., and Dorothy I.

Joseph Cathey.

Colonel Joseph Cathey, an influential citizen of Pigeon township and for many years a leader in the county, was born March 12th, 1803 and died June 1st, 1874. He was a son of William Cathey, one of the earliest settlers on Pigeon River. His early life was spent among the picturesque surroundings of his own home and he grew to manhood under the silent influences of the beauties of nature.

His early education was greatly neglected as schools in this county during the early years of the nineteenth century were rare. He received, however, sufficient training in his youth to put him on the road to a full and thorough education in his manhood. A contemporary who wrote his obituary has the following to say of Colonel Cathey's education: "In many respects he was the most extraordinary man the writer ever knew. He was a man of sound practical judgment, well versed in all subjects, and yet his education in early life was very deficient. Few men, if any, knew so much about all kinds of business transactions and all industrial pursuits as he. He could tell a country woman what it would cost her to make a web of cloth; could approximate the cost of a wagon, a house, or a large merchant mill; and was an excellent adviser about everything that a neighbor could suggest. He was an excellent farmer, merchant, miller, trader, a good family physician, a most excellent legislator. He was well versed in the general principles of law, theology, medicine, physics, and almost every department of knowledge."

It will be seen, therefore, from this praise of him by one who knew him well that he was a man of more than ordinary ability, and that he was a close student of men and matters. In his early manhood he became a leader among his neighbors, especially in those things that contribute to the happiness of mankind. He became a member of the Methodist Church and was a pillar of strength in that denomination in the county for a long number of years.

Colonel Cathey shrank from politics, but he was chosen almost without his consent to represent Haywood County in the constitutional convention of 1835. There he met with some of the intellectual giants of the State—Macon, Graham, Gaston, Badger, Bragg, Reid, and others; but Cathey from Haywood was no little man among them. He was respected in the convention, and though he rarely spoke his opinions were listened to with evident mark of appreciation.

Again in 1842 he was called from the quiet of his country life to serve a term in the State Senate. He had not sought the honor, but it came to him as being the one that was preferred to many. In the senate he was the quiet statesman without vanity or desire to exploit himself, and served his county in a manner that reflected honor upon himself and his constituents. Several times afterwards he was solicited to run for the Legislature, but always declined. He could have secured the nomination for congress from this district, but his tastes did not lead him that way. He had no aspirations for public honors, preferring to live a quiet, peaceable life and follow those pursuits that would give peace and comfort to his family and add to the general improvement of his county.

When the Civil war came on Colonel Cathey, though too old for active service, was keenly alive to the interests of the South. He was a strict constructionist and a secessionist after he saw that the union could not be peaceably maintained. During the time the armies were in the field contending for the mastery he was ever a deeply interested reader of the papers and an earnest sympathizer with and supporter of the boys in gray that went to the front from Haywood County.

After the conflict was over and the State had been readmitted into the union, it was hard for him to accept the situation, remaining an unreconstructed rebel to the day of his death. He was an ardent admirer of our government in its best days, but during the period of reconstruction he would lament that it was not as it once was. He did not live long enough to see the revival after the flood, but passed away fearing that the best days of the republic had gone by.

As a business man and farmer Colonel Cathey was looked up to by his neighbors; as a legislator and citizen his opinions upon public questions had weight with the thoughtful; as a man he was respected and admired by a large number of persons. He lived a useful life, which is still fresh in the memory of men.

His descendants still live among us honored and respected citizens. William T. Blaylock, present cashier of the First National Bank of Waynesville, is one of them. His mother, Nancy Louise Cathey Blaylock, was a daughter of Colonel Cathey. Mr. Blaylock was born near the present town of Canton, Nov. 15, 1869. Besides being trained in the schools of his neighborhood he took a course at Emory and Henry College, Va. For six years he was connected with the Bank of Waynesville before accepting his present position. He is prominent in Masonic circles and president of the Waynesville Club.

Besides Mr. Blaylock there are other members of the family that occupied places of trust, and hold the esteem of those who know them.

James Robert Love.

James Robert Love, son of Colonel Robert Love and Mary Ann Dillard Love, was born in the month of November, 1798. His father was, at the time, prominent in the affairs of Buncombe County, having served three terms in the house of commons as one of the members from Buncombe.

As a boy James Robert played along the banks of Richland Creek and hunted in the mountains near by. He was taught the rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic in the elementary schools of that time, and later was sent to complete his education at Greenville, Tenn. He was an apt scholar, for at an early age he showed depth of thought which marked him through life.

Before reaching his majority he became interested with his father in the purchase of mountain lands. Large entries were made both in western North Carolina and East Tennessee, which laid the foundation of the immense Love estate which exists until the present.

Soon after reaching his twenty-first year Mr. Love found himself drifting into politics. He had no love for public life, but his excellent qualities as a ready speaker and his good judgment brought him into prominence. In 1821, when he was just twenty-three years of age, he was elected as one of the members from Haywood to the house of Commons. His colleague in the house that year was Colonel Edmonston and in the Senate Hodge Rabourne. Mr. Love was re-elected in 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826 and 1827, the elections then occurring annually. He was again elected in 1829 and 1830, serving again with Ninian Edmonston as his colleague. William Welch was then serving in the senate from this county.

As a legislator Mr. Love was faithful and energetic. He became well known among the lawmakers and the officials of the State. His services were eminently satisfactory to his constituency, who sought to continue him in the position longer but he declined.

While a member of the Legislature he met and married Miss Maria Williamson Coman, a beautiful and accomplished lady of Raleigh This union was signally blessed. Four sons and four daughters were born. The eldest son, James Coman, was a contractor on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad in 1854 when the scourge of cholera visited Greenville where he was stationed. He was taken with the disease and died, Oct. 18th, of that year. The other sons, Colonel R. G. A. Love, Dr. S. L. Love, and Capt. M. H. Love, lived to make names for themselves, but have since passed away. The eldest daughter, Sarah Jane Burney, married Colonel William H. Thomas and died April 17th, 1877. The other three daughters—Margaret Elizabeth married Dr. W. L. Hilliard, of Asheville, Mary Josephine married Joseph A. Branner, of Jefferson City, Tenn., and Maria Malvine, wife of Colonel W. W. Stringfield—are still living.

Mr. Love was much interested in railroad building and anxiously looked forward to the coming of the iron horse to Waynesville. He even predicted the coming of the road, gave rights of way through his land and the site where the first depot was built, and left provision in his will that each of his children should have a lot adjacent to the depot. He died Nov. 22, 1863, while the great war was raging and twenty years before the railroad, which he fondly hoped for, was built.

In his life-time Mr. Love was noted for his kindness of heart, especially to the poor and friendless. Perhaps no man of his time did more than he in relieving distress and in forwarding the material development of the county.

William Welch.

Among the earliest settlers on Richland Creek was John Welch, who made entries of land before the organization of the county. He was prominent in the affairs of Buncombe County, and after Waynesville was erected he at once became a leader in the new county. In 1809 he was elected the first senator from Haywood to the General Assembly of North Carolina and re-elected in 1810. He was one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of the county at that time.

William Welch, the subject of this sketch, was the son of John Welch and Dorcas Dillard Welch. He was born April 8th, 1796. Nothing is known of the early educational advantages of the boy; but he must have been well educated, for specimens of his handwriting show that he was well trained. The large business, also, which he afterwards carried on, displayed a knowledge of men and matters, which comes only by good training.

Soon after reaching his twenty-first year, Mr. Welch went on a prospecting trip to Missouri, where he remained for about two years, getting back in 1820. After returning to his native county he married Miss Martha Love, but she died within a year. He afterwards married Miss Mary Ann Love, sister of his former wife. From this union there were ten children, namely: Robert V., Martha Elizabeth who married Benjamin J. Johnson and was the mother of Mrs. B. J. Sloan of Waynesville and Mrs. Alford of Georgia, John H., Weston R., Thaddeus D., Mary Louise who married Captain W. N. Freeman and moved to Texas, James L., William P., Joseph N. who as captain of his company was killed at the battle of Piedmont in the Civil war, and Lucius Marcellus the youngest who is the only one still living.

Mr. Welch was not fond of politics, but he was chosen as senator from Haywood County in 1829, and re-elected in 1830. He was also a member, with Joseph Cathey, of the constitutional convention of 1835. Besides being a member of the General Assembly he was for a long time clerk of the court, and an influential citizen.

For a long time Mr. Welch was a merchant in Waynesville and a hotelist. At the same time he carried on extensive farming operations, by which means he succeeded in amassing a considerable fortune.

When the Civil war broke out he was too enfeebled by age to go to the front, but he sent his boys, and they became gallant and patriotic soldiers. Mr. Welch was a close student of affairs during the four years of strife and was a firm believer in the justice of Southern cause. He watched the reports of the battles and marches with keen interest, and was steadfast in his faith in the righteousness of the contention of the South.

On Feb. 6, 1865, while Colonel Kirk was making one of his raids through the county, Mr. Welch, who had been in poor health for a long time, sank under the disease and died. His body rests in Green Hill Cemetery.

William H. Thomas.

Colonel William Holland Thomas was born on Pigeon River, near Sonoma, in Haywood County, Feb. 5, 1805. He was the son of Richard Thomas, who came from Virginia in 1803, and Temperance Calvert, a descendant of the brother of Lord Baltimore. Soon after their marriage the couple came to North Carolina and settled in the beautiful and fertile Pigeon valley and began to build a home for themselves and their children.

In 1805, a short time before the birth of Colonel Thomas, Richard Thomas was drowned in the Pigeon River, thus leaving a widow with a child unborn. The mother was, however, a woman of unusually sound judgment and so raised the boy, training him herself largely in the elements of a good education.

Thrown upon his resources early in life the boy turned his attention to a business career. In 1820, when he was just fifteen years of age, he was employed by Felix Walker as clerk in a store at Quallatown. It was agreed that he would work for three years for his board and clothes and one hundred dollars in money. At the end of the three years Thomas received Mr. Walker's old law books as pay. He, however, got the good will of Walker's customers which was worth much to him. Succeeding, in a year or two, to Mr. Walker's business position, upon the latter's removal to Mississippi, he launched out upon his career as a business man. He put up several stores at different points in what is now Jackson and Cherokee Counties.

While yet in his teens and while he was a clerk in Felix Walker's store at Quallatown, Thomas became a favorite of the Indian Chief Yonaguska, who was the head of the Cherokee tribe living at Quallatown near where Thomas was clerking. Yonaguska was a frequent visitor to the store and became very friendly to young Thomas. A little later Yonaguska had the Indian Council at Qualla to adopt Thomas as a member of the tribe, and made a statement that he wished the white brother to succeed him at his death. The old chief died in 1836, and, in accordance with his expressed wish, Mr. Thomas was chosen chief and continued in that position for many years.

From 1836 to 1848 Mr. Thomas spent much time in Washington City, being called there in the interest of the Indians, over whom he now exercised control and in whom he was deeply interested. There was much litigation between the Cherokees and the government growing out of land claims and Mr. Thomas was constantly employed in taking care of the interests of the tribe. In his frequent visits to the Capital City he was always courteously received by the presidents, especially by Andrew Jackson, who was an admirer of Mr. Thomas. During all this time that the white chief was looking after the interests of the red men, his own business was not neglected. His business interests flourished and he soon became a man of wealth as well as influence.

When Jackson County was formed in 1850 Mr. Thomas was chosen to the State Senate and served in that capacity until 1862. He was also a delegate from Jackson County to the Secession Convention of 1861, and signed the ordinance that severed the relation existing between North Carolina and the other States of the union.

Although Mr. Thomas was now in his fifty-seventh year and beyond the age for active military service he was authorized by President Jefferson Davis, with whom he was well acquainted, to raise a regiment for the Confederate service. Thomas spared neither time nor money to equip a regiment that would compare with the best in the service. The command was mustered into service at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the summer of 1862, and contained fourteen companies of white infantry from the counties of western North Carolina and a few from East Tennessee, four of Cherokee Indians who were true to Thomas, four of Cavalry, one of engineers, and one of artillery. The regiment was known on the official roster as the sixty-ninth North Carolina, but was known as "Thomas's Legion," as he was elected Colonel and put in command. James R. Love, of Jackson County, was chosen lieutenant-colonel and W. W. Stringfield, of Strawberry Plains, Tenn., was elected Major.

Soon after its organization the regiment was ordered to Virginia and, under the command of Love and Stringfield, participated in many of the great battles in that State. Colonel Thomas did not go with the regiment, but with a part of the command remained in western North Carolina to protect this territory from the inroads of the Federals. During the whole period of the war he was the soul of the Confederate government in the western counties and was trusted and beloved by President Davis and other leaders.

As already related, he was present at the last battle at the Sulphur Springs on May 7, 1865 and forced Colonel Barltett to terms of surrender on May 10th, after which his legion then united was disbanded, and he returned to his business relations.

After the war Colonel Thomas turned his attention to the task of securing good roads for the county south of the Pigeon River. By legislative enactment he had turnpike roads built in different sections of the counties on which his influence was exerted.

Perhaps his greatest achievement was in forcing, while he was a member of the Legislature from Jackson County during the seventies, the adoption of an amendment to the charter of the North Carolina railroad to extend the road to Ducktown. The proposition was bitterly fought, but Colonel Thomas stuck to his text and finally succeeded in seeing the amendment carried by a decisive majority. That amendment borught about the building of the Murphy branch.

Colonel Thomas was married in 1858 to Miss Sarah J. Love, eldest daughter of Colonel James R. Love and a grand-daughter of Colonel Robert Love. His home was in Jackson County on the Tuckaseigee River, on the spot where General Rutherford routed the Cherokees in battle in 1776. He left three children, William

H., Jr., who lives in Jackson County, Jas. R. who is a resident of Waynesville, and Sallie Love who is the wife of Judge A. C .Avery, of Morganton.

William Hicks.

Rev. William Hicks, while not a native of Haywood County, spent an important portion of his life here and, therefore, deserves mention. He was born, about 1820, in Sullivan County, Tennessee, near the present town of Union. Not much has been learned of his ancestors, but it is quite certain that they were among the backwoodsmen of 1781 that assembled against Ferguson at Sycamore Shoals and dislodged him from his fortified position at Kings Mountain.

Mr. Hicks, when a boy, went to the country schools of East Tennessee and rapidly displayed the talent for learning and public speaking which he afterwards exhibited to such a marked degree. He also attended a session or two at Emory and Henry College, Virginia, and imbibed freely of the college spirit and also of that learning which served him in such good stead later in life. He became a Methodist preacher and served some churches in East Tennessee in the forties.

Being appointed presiding elder of the Asheville district of the Holston conference, Mr. Hicks resided during his term of office in Asheville. He first came to this county in 1848. In that year he held quarterly conference at Bethel, the first he held in this county. There he met with many of the Haywood County people and formed a most favorable impression of the county and the people. He was the presiding elder of this district four years. After retiring from that position he edited a religious newspaper in Asheville, "The Herald of Truth," for a few years.

About 1855 Mr. Hicks and Rev. J. R. Long built a large school building near the mouth of Richland and Raccoon Creeks and gave it the name of Tuscola. Although the school has long since passed away the name yet remains. The school thus established here flourished until the beginning of the Civil war, when it, along with many other enterprises, closed.

Mr. Hicks was a strong Whig in politics and a union man as long as such principles could be honorably maintained, but when he saw that the union could not be maintained he became a secession democrat. He was elected to represent Haywood County in the memorable convention of 1861 and signed the ordinance of secession. His ready eloquence and commanding ability won him recognition in that convention of giants. He believed in secession, but did not believe that the withdrawal of the Southern States from the union necessarily meant war. He believed that the Southern States would be allowed to depart in peace, and often said on the stump that all the blood that would be shed in the conflict could be wiped up with a linen handkerchief.

He enlisted in the 16th North Carolina regiment as Chaplain and served in that capacity for a year when he resigned and returned to this county, resuming his duties as teacher and preacher. After the war he moved to Webster, Jackson County, and taught there for two years. In 1868 he was appointed presiding elder with headquarters at Hendersonville and served four years.

After this second term was out he moved back to Webster in 1873 and resumed his school. Later he moved to Quallatown and taught until he was appointed to a district in West Virginia about 1877 and there died.

Captain James W. Terrell, of Webster, who knew Mr. Hicks, has the following to say of his eloquence as a public speaker: "Permit me further to add that while a good deal of his personality may be gathered from what I have hurriedly written, I have failed to fully express his main predominating quality as a public speaker. With his fine gestures, graceful position, blazing black eyes, elegant and faultless posture a little above the common size and height, and the trumpet tones of his sonorous voice he was the model of gracefulness in the pulpit as on the platform, and when the spirit was fully on him I have never heard his eloquence surpassed."

Samuel Leonidas Love.

Haywood County, throughout her history, has had only two men to be elected to a State office. One of these was Dr. Samuel L. Love, who was born August 25th, 1828 and died July 7th, 1887, his entire life being spent within the county and for the most part in his native town of Waynesville. He was the son of James R. Love and Maria Williamson Coman Love.

In early life he attended the schools of his neighborhood, where he was partly prepared for college. He afterwards attended a session or two at Washington College, Tennessee. Later, he attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, where he received his diploma as a graduate in medicine.

Locating in Waynesville for the practice of his profession he soon won recognition and became a leading physician and citizen. He made friends rapidly, and speedily became one of the most popular men in the county. While having a good practice he was led into politics in 1856, and that year was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature and re-elected in 1858, 1860, 1862, and 1864. His services in the Legislature occupied the entire period of the agitation leading up to the war between the States and during the continuance of that struggle.

In addition to his duties in the General Assembly he was appointed in 1861 by Governor Ellis as surgeon on the staff of the chief executive, to which position he was reappointed by Governor Vance in 1862. He served in that capacity throughout the war, and was a most valuable man in that trying and important department of public service.

After the war Dr. Love resumed the practice of his profession. He was successful in building up a very large practice for a country physician. His talents, however, were not allowed to be bestowed entirely upon medicine. In 1875 when the county was called upon to send a man to the constitutional convention at Raleigh, the eyes of the county turned toward Dr. Love and he was elected to that important body.

As a member of that convention Dr. Love made a record that the county was proud of. He was always found upon the safe side of the numerous questions that came up for decision. His judgment was relied upon by his colleagues of both political parties, and whenever he spoke his words were listened to with respect and confidence. In that convention he made a reputation that brought to him the nomination for State Auditor the next year on the ticket with Zebulan B. Vance.

In the memorable campaign of 1876 Dr. Love, being on the ticket, took an active interest. He was energetic in his correspondence and other campaign endeavors. When the votes were counted it was found that he was elected by a larger majority than any other member of the ticket, getting more votes than Vance himself. He entered upon the duties of the office of State Auditor Jan. 1, 1877 and served until his term of office expired Jan. 1, 1881.

Returning to Waynesville he retired to private life and continued to hold the respect and confidence of the people until his death in 1887. He left three children, Margaret Elizabeth, Maria

Williamson, and Robert Gustavus Adolphus. The first is now Mrs. H. B. Marshall, of Philadelphia, the second died in young girlhood, and the third is now chief of police of Waynesville.

Dr. Love was married twice. His first wife was Miss Rachel Boyd and his second was Miss Margaret Harrison. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and a communicant of the Episcopal Church.

Robert Gustavus Adolphus Love.

Colonel Robert G. A. Love, son of James R. and Maria W. Love, was born in Waynesville Jan. 4, 1827, and died May 24, 1880. He was a grallant Confederate officer, well beloved by the men who served under him and praised and honored by the officers who held positions over him.

In youth Colonel Love had the meagre advantages of an education that the times afforded. He was schooled in the rudiments of English with some mathematics and science in the schools of his native town. He was then sent to Washington College, Tenn., where he took rank as a student. Completing his course there before he was twenty years old he returned to Waynesville and at once became active in the political affairs of Haywood County.

When he was barely twenty-one he was nominated and elected to the lower house of the State Legislature and, though but a boy, ably represented in that body the interests of his constituents. He was Haywood's only representative that year, Colonel William H. Thomas being in the Senate but elected by Haywood, Henderson, and Jackson as one senatorial district. Mr. Love was re-elected in 1850, 1852, and 1854, retiring from office at the end of that time but not from an active participation in everything that pertained to the upbuilding of the county and town.

In 1858 he was chosen Colonel of the militia of Haywood County and often drilled the companies that assembled on the green in that part of Waynesville that was located between where the Temple lot is now and the present site of Bishop Atkins, residence. Colonel Love was a very handsome man, and on all occasions acted the real soldier as he was.

When North Carolina seceded in 1861 Colonel Love ardently embraced the cause of the South. He early directed his energies toward enlisting trained troops for the Confederate service, and was honored by being elected Captain of the first company that went out from Haywood County. He had not been in the service long before his splendid ability as a tactician was recognized, and he was chosen lieutenant-colonel of the sixteenth regiment of North Carolina troops. In that capacity he proved himself a brave and gallant soldier. He was in some of the hardest fought battles in Virginia and stood the rigors of the campaign of 1861 with calm determination.

His health gave way, however, in the winter of 1861-62 and he was obliged to resign his commission. Coming home he began to recuperate and, with the soldier instinct in him he could not be content. Before he was fully recovered he set about raising another regiment for the service. He was successful in getting together a fine set of men from this and adjoining counties and at once organized them into the sixty-second regiment with himself as colonel.

This regiment did splendid service in Virginia and Tennessee, being accounted one of the best equipped in the service. Colonel Love, however, was unequal physically to undergo the hardships of camp life. When the war was over he returned home broken in health and disabled. He never recovered. His life, however, was prolonged until 1880, but he never engaged further into active life.

Colonel Love was never married. His body rests in Green Hill cemetery.

Francis M. Davis.

Francis McGee Davis, son of Philip Davis and Margaret McGee, was born in Fines Creek township, August 15, 1825, and died August 14th, 1903, lacking one day of rounding out seventy-eight years. His ancestors were among the courageous pioneers who first brought civilization to these mountain coves. His grand father Davis was with John Sevier at the battle of Kings Mountain and with General Green at Guilford Courthouse. After the close of the Revolution he settled in this part of North Carolina and began to build a home, and reared a large family.

Frank Davis, as he was called, was born and reared in a neighborhood famed for its lovely scenery and thrifty people. When eight years old he was sent to school, but his school-days, at that time, lasted only two months. At that early age he displayed decided talent, but his advantages were cut short. He was a boy on the farm until he was eighteen when he again got a chance to go to school and went three months. It may be be supposed that during that brief time he learned more than the average boy does. At twenty years of age he again had the opportunity of attending school two and a half months, making his entire school life seven and a half months.

On Oct. 21, 1847, he married Angeline Ferguson and began active life as a farmer in what is now Iron Duff township. He soon became a leader among his neighbors in everything that looked toward the improvement of farm life. He was a believer in fine stock and spared no effort to improve the breed of cattle upon his place. By good judgment and the skill which, as a thoughtful farmer, he always displayed, he won success and accumulated considerable property, while not wealthy yet in easy circumstances.

During the Civil war he was a member of the home guards and performed military service in protecting the county from the ravages of the bushwhackers. Immediately after the war he was solicited to become a candidate for sheriff. He consented and was elected, holding that position during 1866 and 1867.

In 1874 he became a candidate for the State Legislature and was elected, being re-elected in 1876, 1878, and in 1880. About him as a political leader Judge G. S. Ferguson has this to say: "In the campaigns which he made for the legislature, as well as many he made for his party when he was not a candidate, he proved himself to be a master of political debate, thoroughly acquainted with the principles of government, the policies of his party and the needs of the people. As a legislator he was careful to look after the local interests of his immediate constituents and attentive to general legislation. Conservative and wise, his counsel was sought and opinions listened to with respect by the ablest men of the State. He was not a man of extensive vocabulary but he understood the meaning of the words he used, selected them well, talked to the point, and was one of the most, if not most, effective public speakers Haywood County has produced."

Mr. Davis was an active mason. He was also a member of the M. E. Church, South. His influence was always exerted on the side of the highest type of morality and Christian virtue. He was temperate in all his habits, not even using tobacco. He regarded both the use of tobacco and intoxicating liquors as an evil and advised against both. He was a prohibitionist from principle. In the prohibition campaign of 1881 he took the stump for the measure and was largely instrumental in enrolling Haywood as one of the six counties to give a prohibition victory that year.

Of his thirteen children nine are living. One daughter, Lorena, is the widow of the late Captain A. T. Rogers. Eight sons, A. J. Davis, J. S. Davis, E. R. Davis, T. J. Davis, Z. Ç. Davis, Dr. F. M. Davis, and Dr. J. C. Davis, are useful citizens serving well their day and generation.

Mr. Davis was a man of wonderful industry and energy. His memory was almost marvelous. He was able to recall with accuracy incidents that happened long ago, and traditional incidents that were handed down to him he treasured up and was able to retell with astonishing minuteness.

James Montraville Moody.

Haywood County has had three men to represent the Asheville district in the National Congress. The first was Felix Walker, who was in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth congresses. The next was J. M. Moody, who served in the fifty-seventh congress. The last is the present member, W. T. Crawford, who has served four terms and has been nominated for the fifth.

James Montraville Moody, the subject of this sketch was born Feb. 12, 1858 in Cherokee County. While yet an infant his parents moved to Haywood County and settled on Jonathan's Creek, where the boy grew up. He attended the neighborhood schools and got such training as they could supply. He was naturally a precocious boy and was ambitious to become a leading lawyer.

At the age of seventeen he came to Waynesville and began a course of study at the Waynesville Academy. There he remained two years under the tutelage of Mr. John K. Boone, who was at the time principal of the school. Moody was an apt scholar, and did himself credit as a student. After finishing his course there he then went to the Collegiate institute at Candler in Buncombe County, where he remained for more than a year.

Coming to Waynesville he studied law, stood the examination for license, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. For five years he was an earnest student of the law, and became one of the best read lawyers at the Haywood County bar. In 1886 he was nominated by the Republicans for the position of solicitor of the twelfth judicial district, defeating Judge G. S. Ferguson, who was the Democratic candidate. He served in this capacity four years and discharged the duties of the office in an entirely satisfactory manner.

In 1894 Mr. Moody was elected to the senate from the thirty-fourth senatorial district, the district then containing Haywood, Buncombe and Madison Counties. He proved to be an able representative, ever on the alert for the interests of his county and district. He served for two years as senator.

February 15th, 1898 the whole county became excited and aroused over the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havanna harbor supposedly by Spanish hands. That catastrophe brought on the Spanish-American war, though knowledge of the cause was stoutly denied by the Spanish government. Moody was one of the first from North Carolina to volunteer for the war. He was appointed major and chief commissary of United States Volunteers and served on the staff of Major-General J. Warren Keifer, who commanded the First Division of the Seventh Army Corps. As an officer Major Moody was diligent and careful in the discharge of duty.

Resigning his position in the United States army, at the close of hostilities, he returned to Waynesville and resumed the practice of law and soon built up a large business. In 1900 he was nominated by the Republicans for Congress from the Ninth district against W. T. Crawford, who had already served three times, both candidates being from Waynesville. At the polls Major Moody was elected, and served one term lacking about four weeks. In 1902 he was again nominated for Congress but was defeated by J. M. Gudger, Jr., of Asheville.

During the winter of 1902 and 1903 Major Moody's health became bad; and in January 1903, he came home with the death dew upon his forehead. He lingered until Februray 5 when he passed away. He was in the prime of life and gave promise of many more years of usefulness.

On May 20th, 1885 Mr. Moody married Margaret E. Hawkins and from this union six children survive, James M. Jr., Jessie, Mary, Elizabeth, Keifer, and Margaret.

Thomas Isaac Lenoir.

Haywood County's first representatives in the lower house of the General Assembly were Thomas Love and Thomas Lenoir, two old heroes who had fought the British and the Indians in the times that tried men's souls. Colonel Thomas Lenoir came from Wilkes County to what is now Haywood about the closing year of the eighteenth century and bought from the State large tracts of land on the East Fork of Pigeon River and engaged in farming and stock raising. In this he was successful. He had one of the largest negro quarters in the county and governed his slaves with such a Christian spirit that he always got from them obedience and reverence. After being in the county more than thirty years Colonel Lenoir moved back to his old home in Wilkes County where he died about 1850.

A worthy son of this noble sire was Thomas Isaac Lenoir, who was born at the homestead on Pigeon River, August 26th, 1817. He grew up as a country boy tutored by nature and schooled in all the fine feelings that make up a happy life. After getting the training that was afforded by the country schools of his day, he was sent to the State University where he took an extensive course. Finishing there he spent a few years in Wilkes County where his father was then living.

About 1847 he returned to Haywood County and took charge of the large estate of his father. He turned his attention to the development of the resources of his father's farms. He was a believer in fine stock. He was, perhaps, the first in this part of the State to introduce fine stockraising. His blooded cattle were the finest ever seen in Haywood County up to that time.

During the agitation leading up to the Civil war Mr. Lenoir's sympathies were always with the South, and when the storm of war burst upon the land he at once volunteered. He raised a company of soldiers, about nine-tenths of them being from Pigeon and East Fork townships, and was elected Captain by the unanimous vote of the men composig it. Later, the company and regiment were reorganized and Captain Lenoir returned home, having passed the age limit for active service.

As a farmer and stock-raiser Captain Lenoir is chiefly remembered. He was the pioneer who blazed the way for the strides that have since been made. In this industry in Haywood County Captain Lenoir's neighbors were all benefited by his zeal and enthusiasm in this branch of endeavor.

On June 13, 1861, Captain Lenoir was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Garrette. From this union three children were born: Mary Lenoir Michal, Laura Lenoir, and Sara Lenoir Hickerson. Captain Lenoir was a member of the Episcopal Church. He died Jan. 5th, 1881 at his home on Pigeon River.

Humphrey P. Haynes.

In the making of Haywood County the Haynes family has played an important part. From the earliest times members of the family have held conspicuous positions in the civil, religious and educational life of their communities.

One of the most honored representatives of the family was Humphrey Posey Haynes, who was born at Pigeon River (Canton) August 4th, 1824,and died in August, 1895. His father, Rev. William

Haynes, born in the same township, was well known as a local preacher and an earnest Christian worker. His mother was Elizabeth Hood, daughter of Allen Hood who came to this county from England.

Mr. Haynes was, in his day, one of the foremost men of Haywood County in all that makes for good citizenship, and as such was honored with subtantial evidence of the confidence and respect of his fellow citizens. In 1872 he was elected as a member of the lower house of the State Legislature and served with signal ability for one term. In 1880 he was chosen as a member of the Board of County Commissioners and served as chairman of the board two terms.

His public services were patriotic and unselfish, which is shown by the high esteem in which his memory is held to-day.

Mr. Haynes was twice married, his first wife being Nancy V. Leatherwood to whom he was married Feb. 18, 1847. The children now living of this union are Rev. J. M. Haynes, well known as a Baptist minister, William J. Haynes, who served two or three terms as sheriff of the county and is now living in Waynesville, Rufus P. Haynes, F. Cansler Haynes, now serving his second term as county commissioner, and Mrs. Sallie E. Robinson.

His second wife was Jerusha E. Ownby whom he married April 2, 1865. The living children of this union are Etta, widow of the late J. Wiley Shook, J. H. Haynes, Mark P. Haynes, F. E. Haynes, a prominent and prosperous merchant of Clyde, who by toil and industry has built up a produce business that brings thousands of dollars to the farmers of the county, Mrs. Mattie E. Rich, Robert H. Haynes, Mrs. Sarepta Caldwell, Lola K., Mrs. Pearl McLaughlin, Mrs. Maude White, and Grover C. Haynes.

William P. Welch.

Captain William Pinckney Welch was born in Waynesville, November 14th, 1838, and died in Athens, Ga., March 18, 1896. He was of patriotic ancestry, his mother's father, Robert Love, having served in his youth as a lieutenant in the army of the Revolution. His father, William Welch, was a son of John Welch, one of the earliest settlers in this county. The family came to this part of the State soon after the Revolution from Philadelphia, Pa.

With such training as the neighborhood schools afforded the boy Pink was sent to Asheville to school. There he was prepared for college by the father of General Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi. He then took a course in Emory and Henry College, Va., leaving there in May, 1861, to enter as a volunteer the Confederate service. He enlisted in the second company that left his native county, which company became company C of the twenty-fifth regiment of North Carolina infantry.

In the organization Mr. Welch was chosen first lieutenant. The regiment, after being stationed at Asheville for a brief time, was ordered to Wilmington, and was on duty on the coast of North and South Carolina until the early summer of 1862, when it was ordered to Virginia. Reaching Richmond about the first of June of that year, the regiment was in the thickest of the seven days battles from Gaines Mill to Malvern Hill. In all this baptism of blood Lieutenant Welch served with distinguished gallantry and earned the praise of his superior officers.

After the retreat of McClellan Lieutenant Welch's company became attached, with the twenty-fifth regiment, to General Robert Ransom's brigade of Longstreet's Corps. In all the subsequent campaigns, including the battles of Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg, his company played a very important and conspicuous part.

Afterwards Lieutenant Welch took part in the campaign in North Carolina in 1864. He was at the battle of Kinston and in the Plymouth campaign, in both instances being distinguished for coolness and gallantry under fire. At Bermuda Hundreds, near Petersburg, Va., he played a heroic part in the defeat of Butler and the bottling up of his army by the forces of General Beauregard.

Late in 1864 Lieutenant Welch was transferred to the engineer corps with the rank of Captain and continued in that line of duty the remainder of the war. While in the discharge of his duty he was once wounded in one of the numerous battles near Petersburg, and surrendered with Lee at Appomattox.

No officer of his regiment was more popular than Captain Welch. The survivors in Haywood County have honored the memory of him by naming their organization the "Pink Welch Camp of the United Confederate Veterans."

After the war Captain Welch studied law and opened an office for the practice of the same in Waynesville. He became a very successful lawyer and built up an extensive practice. As a public speaker he soon became noted, and in consequence was drawn into politics. He was elected to a seat in the lower house of the State Legislature in 1868 and again in 1870. In those memorable sessions of the General Assembly Captain Welch took a prominent part.

In the impeachment proceedings of 1870 against Governor W. W. Holding he was active and aggressive. He was a member of the judiciary committee that drew up the charges of high crimes and misdemeanors against the governor, and aided in the prosecution of the case at the bar of the Senate. His speech on that occasion was eloquent and effective.

Captain Welch's legislative experience did not end with the conviction and deposition of Governor Holden. In 1874 he was chosen to represent in the State Senate the forty-first senatorial district, composed of Henderson, Haywood, and Transylvania counties.

Politics, however, had no fascination for Captain Welch. Even before his term of office as senator had expired he had planned to leave North Carolina, give up law and politics, and go into the cotton manufacturing business in Athens, Ga. In 1876 he moved to that place and became interested in the Georgia Manufacturing Company with mills at White Hall. In that business he remained until his death in 1896.

Captain Welch was married twice, first to Miss Sarah Cathey, daughter of Colonel Joseph Cathey, and second, January 26, 1875, to Margaretta Richards White, Daughter of John White and sister of John R. and Captain James White, of Athens, Ga., Their only son, John White Welch, is now a resident of the same city.

Dr. Robert V. Welch.

Robert Vance Welch was born in Haywood County, Dec. 4th, 1822and died Jan. 12th, 1899. He was a son of William and Mary (Love) Welch, and a grandson of Colonel Robert Love.

After getting the rudiments of an education in his native county the boy, now almost a young man, was sent to finish his academic course at Washington College, Tennessee. There he studied for some years before going to the medical college at the University of Kentucky, from which he was graduated as an M. D. One singular thing about this part of his life is the fact that, when he went to college, he rode horseback all the way to Lexington, Ky., took his negro servant with him, and kept the negro and the two horses in Lexington the whole time he was in school there.

After receiving his diploma Dr. Welch settled in Waynesville and began the practice of his profession. He continued his practice for some years, until a diseased leg forced him to retire from active work. In 1862 he was a surgeon in the Confederate army, and served acceptably in that capacity.

Dr. Welch was, for a number of years, engaged in the mercantile business in Jackson County. He also did a large business as contractor for the transportation of goods over the old State turnpike between Asheville and Cherokee. He invested extensively in real estate and other properties during his life, and at the time of his death had amassed a considerable fortune.

Positive in speech and in action Dr. Welch had considerable influence in his community. He was a prominent member of the Baptist Church to which he always contributed liberally.

Dr. Welch in early life was married to Miss Mary C. Peebles of East Tennessee. Seven children were the fruits of this union, Julius C., who lives at the old homestead about two miles from Waynesville, Samuel C., a prominent and successful lawyer of Waynesville, Marietta who is the wife of Dr. J. Howell Way, of Waynesville and Nora L., now Mrs. H. F. Ashton, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Other Builders.

Besides those whose brief biographies have been given there were others whose deeds were such as to entitle them to sketches of like nature, but owing to the difficulties in getting at the facts only a brief mention can be made of them.

John McFarland was one of the earliest settlers and from the first was among the most influential men in the county. He was for four years senator from this county in the General Assembly of North Carolina and was prominent in farming and business circles. He owned large tracts of land in Beaverdam and Pigeon townships.

Hodge Rabourne was another one of the old settlers. He served the county seven years in the senate and had much to do with the early progress of the county.

James Welch, Thomas Tatham, William Parham, William Sitton, James Gudger, and Michael Francis, each served the county in the senate. John Dobson, Joseph Chambers, John Steveson, Daniel McDowell, Benjamin Clark, Benjamin S. Brittain, John L. Smith, Joseph H. Walker, Joseph Keener, and Andrew Ferguson, all served terms in the house of commons and acquitted well.

Rev. D. C. Howell, of Jonathan's Creek, was one of the best men of the county. He was a minister of the Methodist denomination and did much in building up his part of the county. He died about four years ago at a ripe old age.

Hon. W. G. B. Garrett was a member of the constitutional convention of 1868. He was for a long time the leading Republican in the county. Mr. Garrett died in 1905.

Hon. Thomas D. Johnson, late of Asheville, was born in Waynesville, but moved to Asheville while still a boy. He represented the district in congress two terms. While not living in Haywood at the time that the honor came to him he was always claimed as a Haywood County man.

Colonel J. Wiley Shook, of Clyde, was perhaps the most gifted man the county has had. He was versatile and sarcastic to a merciless degree. For some time he was employed in the office of the collector of internal revenues at Asheville. His writings for the newspapers were bright and cutting. He died in 1907.

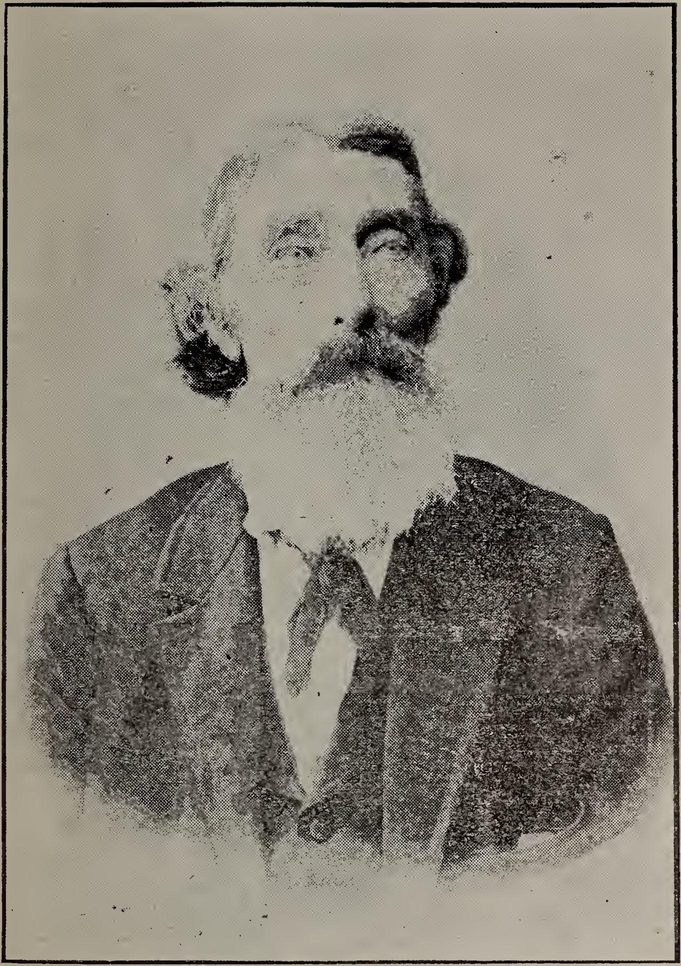
John Killian, of Ivy Hill, was one of the substantial citizens of that township. His influence among his neighbors was always for the uplifting of the community.

James McKee, N. G. Howell, and J. B. Allison all served as sheriffs of Haywood County at different periods. Their impress has been left upon the life of the county.

William Johnson, father of Hon. T. D., was a merchant in Waynesville for a long time and assisted in the early development of the town.

Robert L. Owen, who lived on the Jonathan Creek road and died in 1907, was a farmer. He was one of the most remarkable men of his day. His life was clean and his thoughts singularly pure. He was a scholar in many subjects notwithstanding the fact that his education was limited.

Jacob Shook was one of the first settlers on Pigeon River. He was living in that locality in 1786 when his son, David Shook was born. He moved in from Lincoln County soon after the Revolution. David Shook, his son born in 1786 near where Clyde is now, lived to the ripe old age of 96. He built the first frame house in the county, made his nails himself with which he put on the timbers and sawed the lumber with a whip-saw. The house is still standing.



David W. Shook, Jr.

CHAPTER X.

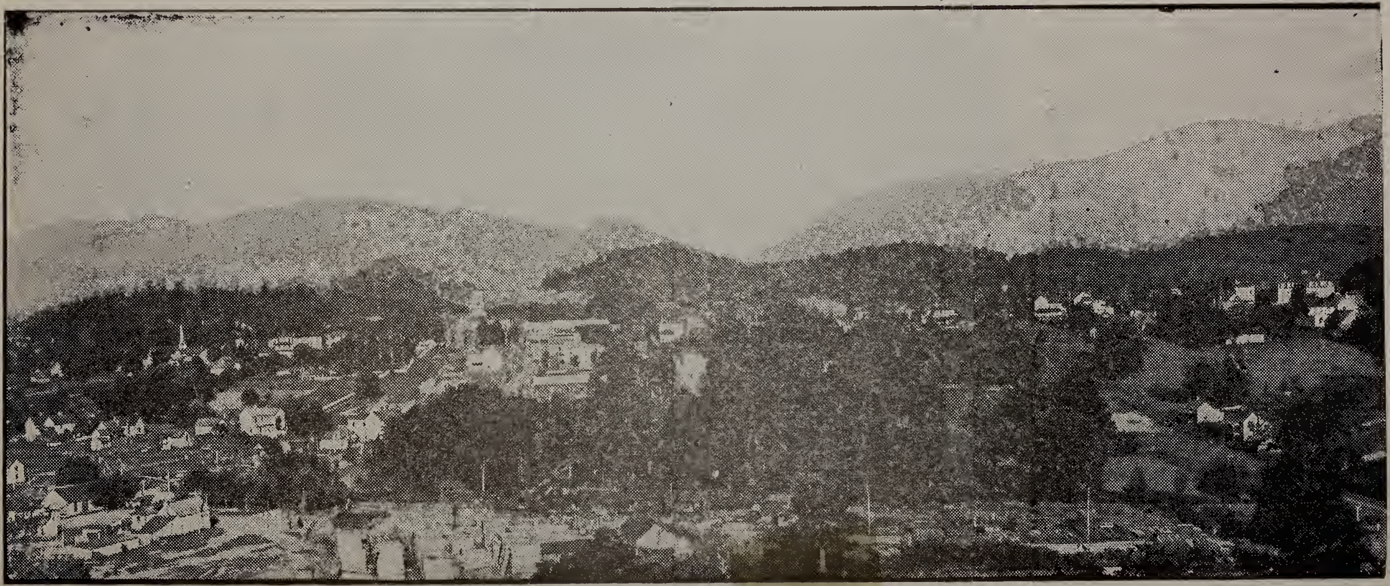
Haywood County by Townships.

In the earliest days of the county there were no townships. In all the territory west of the Buncombe County line to Tennessee and round to the northern line of Georgia there were only two voting precincts. It cost something in those days to vote, for long toilsome journeys had to be made to the polling places. One of these places was at John Howell's near the mouth of Raccoon Creek. The other was at Soco beyond the Balsam range in what is now Jackson County. As the population increased other precincts were added. In 1869 by act of the Legislature they were called townships. For a long number of years there were only six townships in the county, namely, Waynesville, Fines Creek, Crabtree, Pigeon, Cattaloochee and Beaverdam. There are now thirteen of them. The story of these divisions is interesting not only to the people living in them but to other parts of the county as well.

Waynesville.

Waynesville, one of the oldest of the townships, was established in 1809 as a precinct, and included at first a large part of the county. Later, other townships were formed out of its territory until now it contains only about forty square miles and a population in 1900 of 3,908 and in 1908 of about 5,000. The chief products are corn, potatoes, wheat, oats, apples, cattle, lumber, and furniture. The taxable valuation of property in 1908 is over $4,000,000.

There are two incorpated towns in the township, Waynesville and Hazelwood. The history of the township, therefore, naturally clusters around the two towns, and the story of the towns will be the story of the township.



View of Waynesville Looking East.

Before Haywood became a county the ridge between Richland and Raccoon, upon which Waynesville is now beautifully situated, was known as Mount Prospect. The name was probably given to it when the army of General Rutherford, in 1776, encamped upon it. Rutherford was in pursuit of the Indians, who were fleeing before him. His army crossed the Pigeon River near where Canton is now, encamped for a day at Mount Prospect, defeated the Indians in a skirmish near Balsam gap, and pursued them into East Tennessee where he defeated them in battle and destroyed their villages and crops forcing them to sue for peace. At that early time, before the white man had plowed a furrow, Mount Prospect was known to the adventurer, who occasionally passed this way to and from the settlements on the Holston and the Nollichucky beyond the Great Smokies.

After the Revolution when the first settlers began to come into this neighborhood the beauty of Mount Prospect was recognized. A gently sloping plateau of some twenty-eight hundred feet above sea level with a creek, affording natural drainage on either side, struck the eye of the prospectors as being an ideal spot for a home; and here many of the old Revolutionary soldiers, who were pioneers at heart, seeking for favorable lands upon which to locate, drove down their stakes and asked for grants from the government. Among these old settlers we find the names: Welch, Love, Francis, Allen, Killian, Hyatt, Miller, Dobson, Howell, and others.

In a few years when the population in and about Mount Prospect became numerous enough to form the neucleus of another county a petition was sent to the General Assembly praying for the organization of the county of Haywood. That petition was granted, the county was erected, and the court house and jail located at Mount Prospect. The name was changed to Waynesville at the suggestion of Colonel Robert Love, who donated the sites for the public buildings. The name ''Waynesville'' is used for the first time in the records of the court of pleas and quarter sessions in 1810.

For more than sixty years the growth of the town was remarkably slow. At the close of the Civil war it was nothing more than a mountain hamlet. There were about fifteen families living within the town and the population numbered about seventy-five. There were two stores at that time and one hotel kept by a Mrs. Battle. The extreme length of Main Street was Judge Gudger's home on the South and William Ray's where Dr. R. L. Allen now lives, on the North.

Among the citizens of that time, immediately following the Civil war, were W. L. Tate, a lawyer who had moved in from Burke County, Colonel S. C. Bryson, a lawyer who moved to Texas the same year, John B. Fitzgerald, a lawyer but not practicing, Michael Francis, who had been prominent in the politics of the county for a long time but who shortly moved away, Alden Howell, W. L. Norwood, J. C. L. Gudger, W. P. Welch, G. S. Ferguson, and W. B. Ferguson, all of whom had recently secured licenses to practice law Among the physicians were Drs. S. L. Love, H. M. Rogers, G. D. S. Allen, and R. V. Welch.

Main Street, Looking South.

Other citizens were S. J. Shelton, R. G. A. Love, T. D. Welch, William Ray, and others whose names might be mentioend. These citizens with others formed the neucleus from which Waynesville has been built

In 1871, by act of Legislature, Waynesville was incorporated with a municipal government. The population at that time was less than two hundred, but there were some signs of growth. The Haywood White Sulphur Springs Hotel was opened in 1878. In that year its management began to advertise the attractions of Waynesville, and tourists began to find their way to this part of the "land of the sky."

Some time in 1882 the railroad was completed to Waynesville, and the first engine with a train of cars pulled up to the station that year. It was a great occasion for the town. The next year the North Carolina Teachers Assembly met at the Springs Hotel, and in a few years the little mountain hamlet, before isolated and unknown, was heard of throughout North Carolina.

Still the growth was slow. In 1890 the population was only 455. But by that year some spirit of growth and genuine enterprise began to display itself. Hotels were built and boarding houses began to multiply in number to accommodate the increasing tide of summer guests. By 1895 the town began to assume some of the airs of a progressive community. The Waynesville Library Association was organized and at once opened a public library that loaned books on subscription.

In 1899 the town voted bonds for graded schools and electric lights. In September that year the graded school began with 240 pupils, and has since grown to 800. The same year a system of electric lights was installed, which has since been greatly improved by getting power from the electric plant established in 1905 on Pigeon River by B. J. Sloan and others.

For two or three years from 1899 there was activity in hotel building. The Waynesville Inn was erected and furnished; Hotel Gordon was opened; Bon Air became one of the city's hotels; an annex was built to the Springs hotel; and last but by no means least the famous Eagles Nest hotel was built on the summit of Junaluska mountain. An elegant road, built some years ago by Messrs. S. C. Satterthwait and George H. Smathers, leads to the hotel as it snugly sits upon the brow of Junaluska looking down upon Waynesville more than two thousand feet below.

In 1903 a twenty thousand dollar system of water works was installed. The city has out grown the dimensions laid out for it then, and now plans are being laid for the further extension of the system. In 1905 Main Street was paved with granitoid bricks, and cement side-walks were laid on Main and Depot Streets. Besides, all the streets leading out of town were macadamized that year and the succeeding.

Among the enterprises of Waynesville the banks play a very important part. There are three, and they are doing a safe and profitable business. The oldest is the Bank of Waynesville, organized in 1887. Captain Alden Howell is its first and only president. J.

W. Reed is the cashier and Alden Howell, Jr., is the assistant cashier. The capital stock is $50,000. It is the oldest bank west of the Blue Ridge mountains and does a large business.

First National Bank.

The charter for this bank was issued Dec. 26, 1902. It has been a welcome addition to the financial resources of the county and has been especially valuable in the aid and encouragement it has always manifested toward industrial and other enterprises. The capital is $25,000; surplus and undivided profits about $11,000; and average deposits $200,000. The bank pays four per cent. on time deposits.

The offcers of the bank are G. W. Maslin, president; Clyde H. Ray, vice president; W. T. Blaylock, cashier, each of whom has held the position from the orgaization. The board of directors is a very strong one, viz: G. W. Maslin, Clyde H. Ray, Chas. E. Ray, E. E. Quinlan, S. C. Satterthwait, Dr. J. Howell Way, and Samuel C. Welch. The bank's patronage is large and increasing. It occupies a building of its own on Main Street.

In November, 1906, the Commercial Bank opened for business with a capital stock of $30,000. It occupies the ground floor of the elegant white brick building at the corner of Main and Depot Streets. R. E. Osborne is president; H. R. Ferguson, vice president; and J. R. Boyd is cashier.

Another enterprise is the Waynesville Courier, a weekly newspaper that wields considerable influence in the county. It was established in 1885 and went through many vicissitudes in its early days. J. D. Boone was the first man to put it upon anything like a paying basis. In 1902, however, he sold it to G. C. Briggs, who enlarged and strengthened the paper. January 1st, 1907 the Courier Printing Company, composed of G. C. Briggs and W. C. Allen, was formed and the office still further increased in efficiency. In that year a model No. 5 linotype machine was installed and the office further equipped. It is now a sound Democratic paper with a large subscription list and a good advertising patronage.

There are about thirty business houses in the town, three drug stores, two plumbing establishments, five livery stables, four churches, a telephone exchange, twenty-five hotels and boarding houses, about two miles of cement side-walks, and nearly a mile of brick pavement.

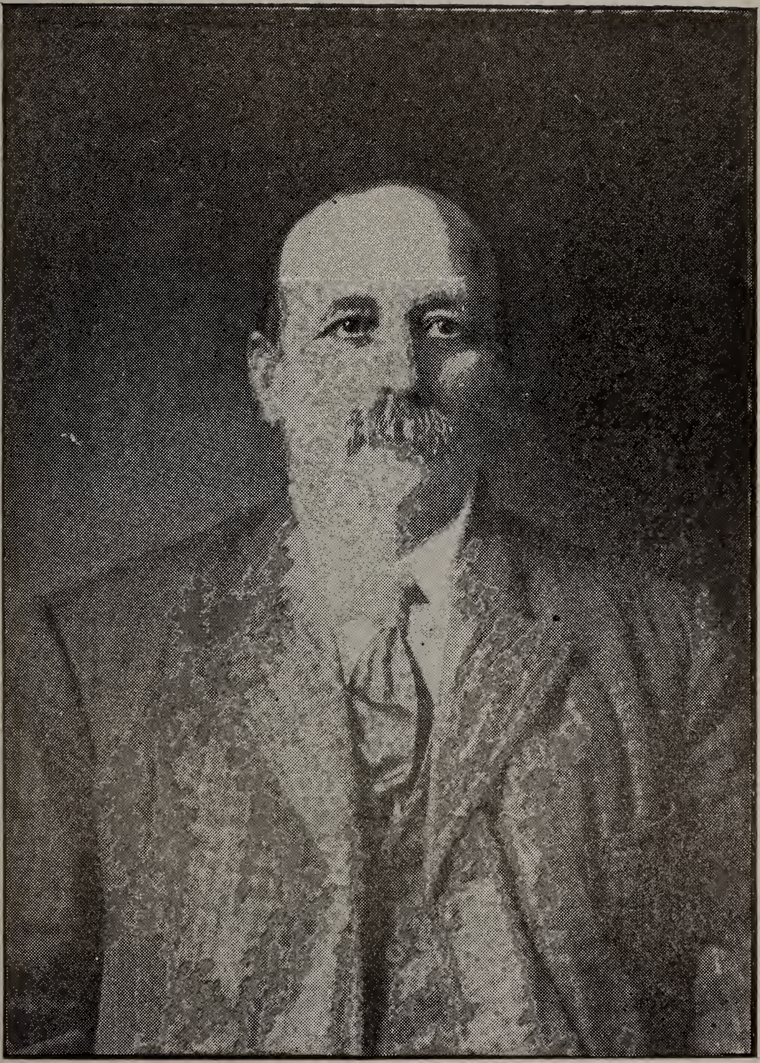
Haywood County Fair.

Another important enterprise, which is located at Waynesville but in which the whole county is interested, is the county fair. The story of its organization and growth belongs to the history of the county.

Early in the summer of 1905, J. M. L. McCracken, of Crabtree, published in the Waynesville Courier a communication advocating a fair for Haywood County. The proposition seemed to meet with general favor, and at a meeting of the farmers' institute in August the matter was taken up and discussed fully. At that meeting a temporary organization was effected, with J. A. Collins as president and G. C. Briggs as secretary. At first it was intended to have a fair for the exhibition of live stock only, but as the organization developed it was decided to have a general exhibition.

The first fair was held November 1, 2 ,3, 1905. The officers that year were as follows: Joseph A. Collins, president; W. S. Terrell, R. A. L. Hyatt, J. L. Walker, E. C. Clark, vice-presidents; J. L. Stringfield, treasurer; James E. Carraway, secretary, G. D. Green, assistant secretary; B. F. Smathers, general manager; J. .R McCracken, chief marshal. The opening address that year was delivered by Hon. Locke Craig, of Asheville.

Since that year the fair has greatly grown in importance Now it is the most largely attended fair in western North Carolina.



W. H. Cole.

Hazelwood.

Hazelwood, the only other town in Waynesville township, was incorporated in 1905 by act of the State Legislature. By appointment of the General Assembly E. E. Quinlan became the first mayor and served until May, 1907, when W. H. Cole was elected. The Board of Aldermen is composed of J. C. Fisher, W. A. Whitener, and D. R. Allen.

Mr. Cole, the founder of the town and president of the Hazelwood Manufacturing Company, is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born 56 years ago. In 1870 he moved to Tipton County, Tenn., and was in business there until 1893 when he came to Haywood County and settled one mile from Waynesville in what is now Hazelwood but then nothing but waste land. Mr. Cole began operations then as a saw mill man and soon had the satisfaction of seeing the place which he had named "Hazelwood" begin to grow.

This enterprising young municipality has now a population of about 700. There are several important manufacturing plants located in its limits. The Junaluska Leather Company, one of the largest tanneries in the State, has a capacity of 150 hides a day. The leather made here is sent to the eastern markets. A force of about 100 men is constantly employed.

The Hazelwood Manufacturing Company, another important enterprise, turns out wooden columns, mouldings, tables, ceilings, flooring, staves, wooden pipe, and other useful things besides operating a saw mill. This concern employs about 25 men.

Besides these two there are two large furniture factories doing a large and growing business in their lines. The building of a large and modern sanitarium for tuberculosis patients is now under consideration. When built it will be largely of glass and on the most approved lines known to experts in the fresh air treatment of patients with this disease, and will be one of the most important enterprises in western North Carolina.

At Hazelwood is a good school under the same management as the Waynesville Graded Schools. There is also a church building which is used by several denominations.

Altogether the prospects point to a rapid increase in the size and importance of this hustling little hive of industry.

Beaverdam.

Beaverdam is one of the original precincts of the county. It was called Beaverdam while it was a part of Buncombe County, and is supposed to have received its name from the modest little creek within its bounds upon which beavers, in early times, had their dams. At first it included a part of what is now Clyde township. It has an area of about forty square miles and a population of about 5,000. The taxable valuation of property in 1908 is $1,042,089.

Some of the earliest settlements in the county were made along the Pigeon River in this township. Besides those already mentioned in the chapter on "The Early Settlements," there are some others that deserve mention.

George Hall, a Revolutionary soldier who lies buried at Locust Field Cemetery, moved here from Rowan County, and settled on North Hominy. He brought his wagon as far as Asheville and there left it. By horseback he brought his baggage and provisions to what is now known as the Russell place where he located. At that time deer were as plentiful as rabbits are now and the land was very fertile. Only a few settlers were then in that section. The McDowells had taken out two grants of 640 acres each at what was known as "Ford of Pigeon" where Canton is now situated. One of the first houses built there was a double log house that stood near the site of the Monroe-Wells boarding house and was destroyed in 1882.

About the time that Hall came in 1801 John McFarland secured a grant of a section, which included the present Pharr, Marion Smathers, and Lee Pinner farms. Other grants were secured about the same time, and as time went on other families came and settled in the beautiful valley. Among the settlers in that section we find the names of Harry Johnson, Thomas Abel, a Revolutionary soldier, George, Jesse, Levy, and Charlie Smathers, who came from Catawba and settled in Dutch Cove, Elisha Phillips, who settled at the head of Hominy, James M. Patton, a successful stock-raiser, William and John Haynes two of the pioneer ministers of the Baptist Church, Ambrose Pharr, who settled on part of the McFarland tract, Elihu Chambers, who was a giant almost in stature and in physical endurance, noted as a surveyor, J. Wesly Harbin, a noted schoolmaster and surveyor, William Scott, Robert H. Penland, Levey Clark, Joseph Ford, George, Green, William, and James Moore, four brothers who bought part of the McDowell land, Captain A. J. Murray, who was sheriff of the county for a long number of years, John P. Sharp, who settled in Dutch Cove, Jesse Kinsland, Isaac Smathers, Robert Sharp, and others, that might be mentioned namely the Cooks, the Hendersons, the Minguses, the Holtsclaws, and the Meases.

Beaverdam is different from all other townships in the county, in that it is the only one that does not lie exclusively upon the waters of Pigeon River, which runs its entire length in Haywood County. All the drainage of the county is into Pigeon River with the exception of about sixteen square miles of territory in Beaverdam, which drains into the French Broad.

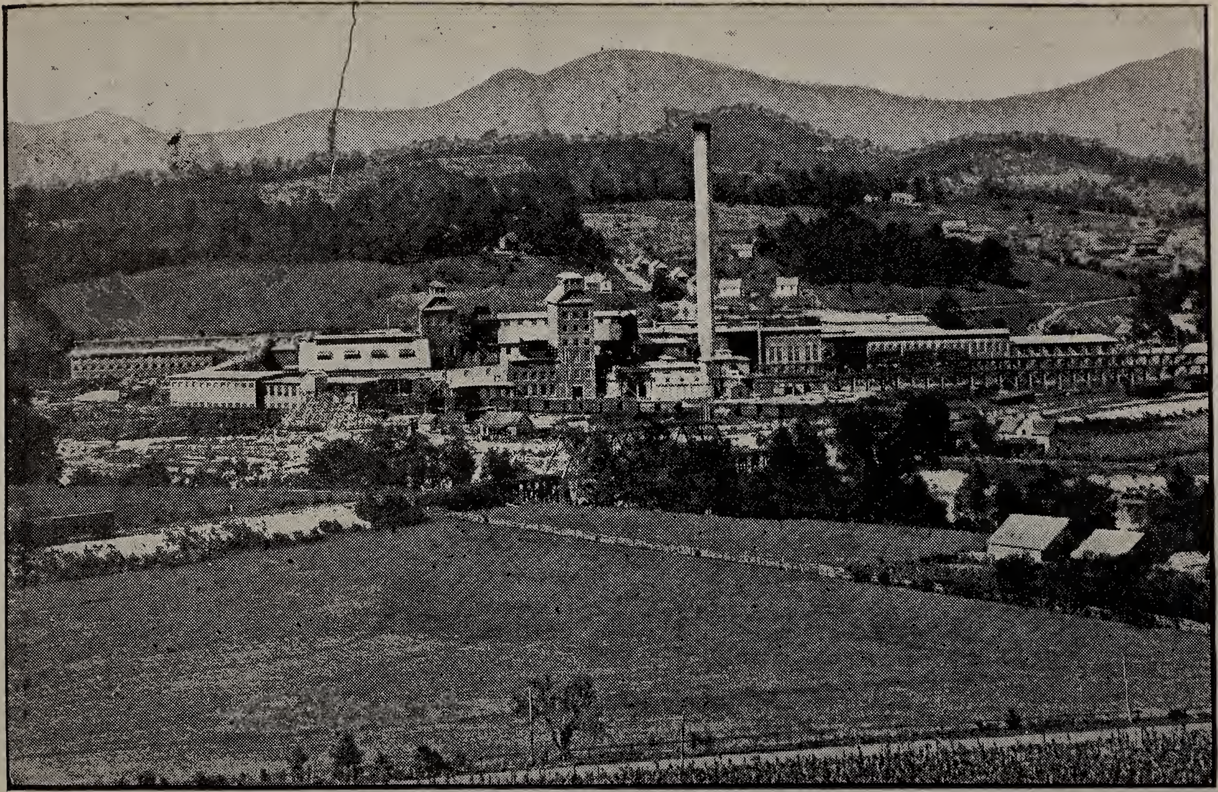
Canton.

Canton is the only town in Beaverdam township. It has a history which is interesting. For more than ninety years there was a postoffice at the Ford of Pigeon that was named Pigeon River. Only a few houses were upon the site during all these years. In 1861, the first year of the Civil war, there were only two houses in the place. Robert Penland was postmaster at that time.

After the close of the Civil war, the place began to put on the appearance of a village. A few more houses were built and there first appeared even the suggestion of a town. In 1881 the railroad reached the place, a depot was built and it became the terminus for nearly two years. Engineer S. S. Aldridge ran the first train into Pigeon. Engineer W. P. Terrell was the first to run an engine across Pigeon River. Captain W. H. Hargrove was the first depot agent at that place.

For a few years after the railroad reached the village there was considerable activity. The name, Pigeon River, was changed to Buford in honor of the president of the railroad company, but that name did not seem to be fitting, for it never became generally known by that term. In 1889, by act of the Legislature, the place was incorporated under the name of Pigeon River, and the village became a town. Later, in 1894 the town, at the suggestion of Mr. C. L. Mingus, was named Canton and by act of Legislature the next year that name was made legal.

Canton is now a hustling city of 3000 inhabitants. In 1907 a bond issue of $65,000 for street improvements and Graded Schools was voted. The same year a system of public schools with Prof. R. D. McDowell as superintendent was organized. The streets are now being improved. The town has two banks, the Champion and the



Champion Fibre Company Plant.

Bank of Canton. There are several large general stores besides many smaller ones.

The Champion Fibre Company broke ground for their big plant in April, 1906, and as it stands to-day represents an investment of more than two million dollars. The daily product of wood pulp averages 200 tons, all of which is used by the paper mills of the company at Hamilton, O. The amount of tannic acid manufactured is very large, the annual capacity being 75,000 barrels. About 650 men are employed, which means a disbursement of $14,000 to $15,000 at Canton on each semi-monthly payday. The company has built more than 60 houses for the use of employees and more are under way.

Pigeon.

Pigeon precinct was formed soon after the organization of the county government in 1809, and was named for the river that runs directly through its territory. At first it included all the country now within East Fork and Cecil townships. It is one of the richest sections of the county.

Within its limits is the Garden farm, where the first settlement in the county is supposed to have been made about 1785. It was included in the McDowell grant and is now owned by the Plott family. Another grant a little while after that time was to John Gooch from John Strother. About the year 1802 a settlement was made upon it. The lands are now owned by the Osborne and Smathers families. Adjoining this tract were the Daniel Killian lands, now owned by J. R. Abel, Rowley Cook and others. The William Mehaffey farm was also opened up in 1802, purchased from John Strother and now owned by the Evans family and others.

Several other farms were opened up on Pigeon about the same time, among them the William Cathey, the Hefner, the Mary Miller, the Moore, the Allen Campbell, the Wilson, the Deaver, the Spencer Bird, the Plott, the Edmonston, the Henry, and others that are well known to-day.

During the early settlements the forks of the river were granted to the Grunlers and the Biffles. Newman Wells, about 1820, moved from Rutherford County and bought on the forks of the river what is known as the Wells farm. James Holland moved here from Tennessee in the early part of the nineteenth century. He was a man of considerable ability. One of his sons, Henry Holland, was sheriff of the county in the fifties.

Among the names of the old settlers in Pigeon township we find also Henry Robinson, who settled on Garden Creek, Peter Mease, who came about the same time as Henry Robinson and married the latter's daughter, Elijah Henson and several brothers, who settled in what is now known as the Henson Cove and from whom an extensive family has sprung.

One of the most noted families of Pigeon township is the Cathey family. About the first of the nineteenth century, William Cathey moved here from Virginia and settled in the Pigeon valley. He left one son, Joseph Cathey, a man of great native ability, whose biography is given elsewhere in this volume. He married about 1830 Miss Nancy Hyatt and from that union a large family has descended. Four sons in the Confederate army, two of whom lost their lives, namely Capt. James M. Cathey, who was killed at Petersburg, and Lieutenant J. T. Cathey, who died of fever in the hospital at Wilson.

Another noted family is the Lenoir family. Colonel Thomas Lenoir moved to this county from Wilkes about the first of the last century and bought from the State large possessions on the east fork of Pigeon and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was a useful and highly honored citizen. His son, Capt. Thomas I. Lenoir, was one of he most noted men of the county at the time of the Civil war. His biography appears elsewhere in this volume.

The Edmonston was another noted family of Pigeon. Colonel Ninian Edmonston came to the county about 1808 and settled in the valley of the Pigeon. He represented the county for a long number of years, with conspicuous ability, in the State Legislature. Two of his sons were killed in the Civil war. A biography of Colonel Edmonston appears in another chapter in this volume.

Jonathan Plott moved to Pigeon about 1830 and taught school for a number of years. He then bought a farm in Pigeon valley and became a successful farmer. He has many descendants living in this county and in other States. In 1826 Wm. H. Hargrove moved from Mecklenburg County and settled on Pigeon. He was a skilled brick mason. He died in 1844, but some of his brick chimneys are still standing. Messrs. W. H. Hargrove, Canton, W. M. Hargrove, A. A. Hargrove, and Dr. J. F. Hargrove of Raleigh, are grandsons of his.

About the first of the nineteenth century Ellis Edwards moved to that section of the county from beyond the Blue Ridge in Burke

County. His children were Thomas S., Benjamin, Rev. P. W., Rev. James, Mrs Mary Howell, Mrs. Delia Ann Pickens, and Miss Asseneth Edwards, all now dead. About 1830 William D. Kirkpatrick came from Rutherford County and bought land on Pigeon. He left several daughters, but no sons. John Gooch came to this county about the beginning of the last century and settled on what is now known as the Osborne farm. His only child, a daughter, married Ephriam Osborne. One son of that union yet survives, A J. Osborne.

Silas Wilson came from Catawba County about 1818 and purchased lands on Pigeon River in this township. The Blaylock family came about the beginning of the nineteenth century and established homes there. Several representatives of the family have held positions of trust and responsibility. In 1854 Oval Terrell moved to Pigeon from Rutherford County and bought lands. His name is still well known in the county. William Mehaffey came from Pennsylvania about 1802. Some descendents of the name still live in the county.

Rev. John Evans was one of the pioneer ministers of the Methodist Church, and did much toward the building up of that faith in the Bethel section. There are still some survivors of his family in the county. Other families moved in from other counties, among them the Ledbetters, the Kinslands, the Allens, the Rhodarmers, the Presslys, the Plesses, and others who have contributed to the upbuilding of the township and county.

Pigeon township is one of the best in the county. The lands on the Pigeon River are fertile. Beautiful mountain scenery greets the eye on every hand. At Bethel, in the beautiful Sonoma valley, are three churches, two stores and several dwellings. It is one of the most beautiful spots in North Carolina. There is also a good Graded School that was established some years ago. The building is a two-story brick structure and is well adapted to school uses.

As now defined the township has an area of about 36 square miles and a population of over 2,000. The taxable valuation of property in 1908 is $252,301.

Crabtree.

Crabtree is one of the early precincts of the county, being established as such about 1810. It gets its name from Crabtree Creek that runs through its borders. Its people are among the most prosperous in the county and have always been progressive and industrious.

At first the township included a great deal more territory than it does at present; but Iron Duff, White Oak, and Cattaloochee have been formed out of its original boundaries and at present it contains only about 34 square miles. The boundaries are clearly defined. Beginning on Pigeon River at or near the old Marion Ferguson farm the line runs up the ridge of what is known as Hider mountain connecting with Chambers mountain; thence with the meanderings of said line to the top of Sandy Mush Bald; thence south-west with the divide to Crabtree Bald; thence north to Oak's Knob; thence south-west to Pigeon River at or near Roach Shoals; thence with Pigeon River to the beginning.

Crabtree is one of the most thickly settled sections of the county. In 1900 the population was 1269. It is now estimated at 1500. The principal industries are farming and stock-raising. Almost every farmer is a raiser of fine live stock for which the township is noted and in which there has been great development in the last decade. In this section there is already grown some of the finest cattle in the South.

On Crabtree Creek some of the earliest settlements in the county were made prior to the beginning of the nineteenth century. Among the early settlers was Peter Mason, who came to the county about the year 1800. He settled on Crabtree and opened up a farm upon which he lived to the ripe old age of 107 years when he died about twenty years ago.

Other prominent men who settled in this township and became well known were Josiah Crawford, William Penland, John Rogers, Silas Kirkpatrick, J. Bradshaw, Acton McCracken, John, Enos, Joseph, and Russell McCracken. These men heroically reclaimed the forest and made it blossom as the rose. Other substantial citizens joined them or followed along after their time. In the list of those who built Crabtree the names of Nathan Gibson, William Ferguson, Cyrus Rogers, Samuel Ferguson, Spencer Walker, W. C. Hill, J. M. McCracken, Colonel C. C. Rogers, and A. T. Rogers hold an important part. They were the heroes in peace, who felled the forests, built roads and homes, erected schools and churches, and blazed the way for civilization and progress.

Crabtree has long been noted for its advance in educational lines. A good school has for years been maintained near Rock Spring Church and by it many young men and women have been prepared for college and schooled for the active duties of life. In 1905 the Rock Spring district voted a special tax for schools and since then free tuition for eight months has been furnished every child that attends.

In 1908 the taxable valuation of property is $186,078.

Iron Duff.

Iron Duff township was erected in 1879 from Crabtree. Its boundaries are as follows: On the north by White Oak, west by Jonathan's Creek, south by Waynesville, east by Crabtree. The Pigeon River divides Iron Duff from Crabtree. It contains about twelve square miles of territory, and had in 1900 a population of 499. The population is now estimated at 600. The principal industries like most of the county, are farming and stock-raising in which considerable progress has been made within the last few years. Some fine horses and mules are raised in the township. The raising of cattle, hogs and sheep constitute an important branch of industry; and the corn, wheat, oats, and Irish potatoes of Iron Duff are among the finest in the county.

In historical or traditional incidents Iron Duff is quite rich. The following incidents are told by Hon. J. S. Davis, who is a resident of this township:

"The first white man to settle in what is now Iron Duff township was Jacob Shook, whose cabin stood where the school-house now stands. The second summer after his location here he died of milk sickness and his remains were carried to Pigeon River and taken in a canoe up the river about seven miles to the home of his father, David Shook, who lived just above where Clyde is now located.

"The next white man to settle in the present bounds of Iron Duff was Aaron McDuff, who came with his family from the hills of Scotland. He became noted as a scholar among the few settlers and a hunter of prowess. He was the leading man for many miles around and a talker of great magnetism. At his cabin the early settlers would often meet to hear Aaron Duff, as he was commonly called, tell stories and sing songs, and to hunt with him the deer and wild turkeys. Thus all the territory now included in Iron Duff township came to be called Aaron Duff's Bend, and was so called until about 1873 when the first postoffice in the township was established.

"In the petition sent to the postoffice department at Washington the name suggested for the postoffice was Aaron Duff, but the department struck out the word Aaron and substituted Iron in its place. A few years later when the township was established it was given the name of the postoffice. Thus we see we have only the word Duff left to perpetuate the name of Aaron McDuff, one of the most conspicuous pioneers who settled in western North Carolina."

As will be seen the Jacob Shook mentioned in the above was not the one who settled on Pigeon River about the close of the Revolution, but a grandson of his.

Among the prominent citizens who helped to make Iron Duff an important division of the county the names of Daniel Dotson, John D. Howell, James McElroy, Andrew Ferguson, E. R. Ferguson, Riley Medford, J. L. Smith, F. M. Davis, J. F. Murray, and J. M. Queen, now dead, are mentioned. Three of these represented the county at different times in the Legislature, and all of them well honored and respected in their day.

In 1908 the taxable valuation of property is $64,164.

Jonathan's Creek.

Jonathans Creek precinct formed in 1866 and made a township is 1869 by order of the county commissioners, was one of the first sections of the county to be settled. It derives its name from the creek that flows through its borders, and is one of the fairest and richest townships in the county.

Its boundaries on two sides are natural. On the west the line runs with the water shed between Jonathan and Cattaloochee and on the east with the ridge between Jonathan and Richland creeks. It touches Ivy Hill on the south and Crabtree and White Oak on the north. There are about twenty square miles within its bounds and a population in 1900 of 1008. The population is estimated now at 1200. The principal industries are farming and stock raising, supplying an abundance of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and cattle for market and home consumption. The taxable valuation of property in 1908 is $140,594.

Historically Jonathans Creek is one of the most important townships in the county, for here is where some of the first settlers located. Some of the first grants of land in the present limits of the county were entered in the beautiful valley for which this section of the county is noted. The creek itself received its name from

Jonathan McPeters, who was one of the first white men to look upon its limpid waters. Here also were located grants to John and Charles McDowell as well as one or two to John Strother, three of the early land owners in Haywood County.

Among the prominent citizens, who assisted in the development of the township, the names of Reuben Moody, David Plott, John Henry, W. G. B. Garrett, D. C. Howell, J. D. Rice, Daniel Allison, L. C. Caldwell, and Robert Boyd are recorded as being specially noteworthy. These men, while living, were prominent in the affairs of the county and have left descendants who also stand high in public matters.

In this township is located Rock Hill High School, one of the public high schools of the county. It is a two story building located in a thickly settled portion of the township and enrolls a large number of pupils every year.

East Fork.

East Fork was established in 1867 from Pigeon and takes its name from the fact that its territory is located upon the east fork of Pigeon River. It contains about fourteen square miles of territory and had a population in 1900 of 651. The principal industries are farming and stock raising. The chief products are corn and grass.

Historically East Fork is included in Pigeon and Beaverdam, for the first settlements made in the township were made by people from these two. Some of the prominent citizens who aided in the development of that part of the county are Isaac Pless, Isaac Ivester, Josiah Anderson, Absolum Trull, Nathan Knight, Thomas Crawford, Thomas Lenoir, Walter Lenoir, Laney Trull, Benjamin Trull, and Fidellis Howell.

Its hitsory has already been given in the story of the county told in preceding pages. In 1908 the taxable valuation of property is $181,530.

Fines Creek.

Fines Creek township. located in the northern part of the county was formed from Crabtree in 1850. It lies along the valley of the creek from which it takes its name, including about 100 square miles of territory and having in 1900 a population of 1740.

In the earliest days of the county's history Fines Creek was called Crystal Creek. In some of the old grants the name "Crystal" Creek appears frequently. Later, it came to be called Twelve Mile Creek, but it was found out afterward that it was so-called by mistake; and still later, about the beginning of the nineteenth century its name was changed to Fines Creek on account of a singular circumstance occuring on its banks. From a narrative written twenty-five years ago the following story, elsewhere mentioned in this work, is copied:

"Fines Creek was named in honor of a man by the name of Fines, who was killed by a band of Indians and buried beneath its limpid waters. Many years ago Fines passed through this part of the county, in company with other men, after some Indians who had been to Tennessee and stolen some horses, and were trying to make their escape when they were overtaken by Fines and others on the head of Jonathan's Creek. The men secured their horses from the cruel Indians, and started on their way back home, although it led through mountain gorges and along Indian trails. When they reached this creek, the shades of night fell thickly around them, and they could no longer make their way. They were lost and knew not what to do. As this country was then in a wilderness state, traversed only by Indian paths, and no farm houses near them where they could stop to rest their weary limbs and be secure from the wild beasts that then roamed over the forest, they took up camp until morning.

"It was in mid-winter, the ground was covered with snow, and the streams frozen over. How long must have seemed the night, and how unpleasant they must have been in that solitary camp, expecting every hour to be attacked by the Indians, while the cry of the owl, the howl of the wolf, and the scream of the panther could be heard in the distance! Early on the following morning the Indians came upon them, killed Fines, and perhaps wounded others. His comrades knew not what to do with the remains of their friend. They were away from home, they had no tools to dig a grave to bury him in, and they were afraid to leave the body lest it be devoured by the hungry wolves. The body was taken by his friends and placed in the creek under the ice for safe keeping until they could go home and return. When they returned, they could not find the corpse anywhere, and they supposed that the hungry wolves found it and fed upon it. From that time, until the present, the creek is known as Fines Creek."

Fines Creek is one of the most thickly settled townships in the county. It has within its borders some of the best farming lands in the western part of the State. These lands are well adapted to the growing of wheat, corn, and other staple products. Some thirty or more years ago the growing of tobacco was attempted in this township and it proved moderately successful. Later, however, it was found out that other branches of industry are more profitable and the growing of tobacco has been abandoned. Fines Creek is a fruit growing section. Apples, peaches, and grapes flourish, and a great abundance of them is grown every year.

The boundaries of the township are well defined. Beginning at the mouth of Waterville Creek on the border of Tennessee, the line runs with the State line north-east by Snow Bird mountain and the water shed to Mack's Patch in the Madison County line; thence to Sandy Mush Bald, where the three counties of Madison, Buncombe, and Haywood meet; thence to Crabtree Bald; thence with watershed to Rush Fork gap; thence to or near the mouth of Jonathan's Creek on Pigeon River; thence down the river to the beginning. It is about seventeen miles long and averages more than seven miles wide.

Some of the earliest settlers in the county found their way to Fines Creek: David Russell, Hughey Rogers, Robert Penland, and William Ray have already been mentioned in the chapter on "Early Settlments". They were Revolutionary soldiers, and after whipping the British came to the mountains of Haywood County and built homes for themselves and families. Their descendants still live, forming some of the best citizenship in the county.

In Fines Creek, some fine specimens of magnetic iron ore have been found in the last few years. It is thought that a valuable mine will some day be worked there.

In 1908 the taxable valuation of property is $241,740.

Ivy Hill.

Ivy Hill township was formed in 1869 out of Jonathan's Creek, and received its name from the Ivy Hill postoffice, which was established before the Civil war, and named on account of the abundance of ivy found in its vicinity. The postoffice is now called Plott. The boundaries of Ivy Hill are natural and as follows: Beginning at the Howell farm, the line runs north-west to the divide between Jonathan's Creek and Cattaloochee; thence with that divide to the Swain County line; thence with the Swain line south-west to near Bunch's

Bald on the Jackson County line and the divide to top of Balsam, which was formerly called the Potomac; thence by the divide between Jonathan's Creek and Richland to Factory branch; thence north-west by Mauney Cove to the beginning at Howell farm.

In square miles the area of Ivy Hill is about 55. The population in 1900 was 933, but is now estimated at 1200. The principal industries are farming, stock-raising, and lumbering. Among the products are corn, wheat, fruits, dairy products, and timber.

In Ivy Hill some of the finest natural scenery is found. Tall mountains, beautiful valleys, and verdant landscapes, in summer, strike the eye in every direction. The crystal waters of Jonathan's Creek, as they leap and play in their downward career, please the eye and delight the ear. Junaluska, Plott's Balsam, and Jones' Knob rear their heads towards the east, while to the west the Cattaloochee ranges and the Great Smokies present a wall of natural beauty to the eye. For beautiful and inspiring mountain scenery no place in the world can surpass Jonathan's Creek valley.

In early historical data Ivy Hill is specially notable. It was in this township that Jonathan McPeters, from whom the creek was named, built the first house in that section of the county. It was built at the point now known as Plott, where R. H. Plott now lives. In that early time the McFarland brothers also had considerable grants of land, one grant bearing the date, 1787. A little later, about 1805, Felix Walker moved from Burke County and built upon the McPeters land. Other prominent citizens, who moved in later and helped to build the township were John Henry, John Leatherwood, David, Amos, and Osborne Plott, Daniel and John Killian, and Reuben Moody who has been mentioned in the story of Jonathan's Creek but who lived within the present limits of Ivy Hill.

As much of the history of Ivy Hill has already been given in this work, the reader is referred to preceding pages for further information.

In 1908 the taxable valuation of property is $185,234.

Clyde.

Clyde township was formed in 1877 from Pigeon, Beaverdam, and Waynesville. At first it was called Lower Pigeon in contradistinction to Upper Pigeon. Later the township was named Clyde from the little town that has grown up on the banks of the Pigeon River that flows through its territory.

It has an area of about thirty square miles and a population in 1900 of 1196. The chief products are such as would be expected from an agricultural section in the mountains of North Carolina. The people are thrifty, being engaged in agricultural pursuits, in merchandising, and in raising live stock.

In the earliest days of the county there were important settlements along the banks of the river near where the town of Clyde now stands. The Shooks, the Hayneses, the Osbornes, the Morgans, the Stameys, the Rogerses, and others were tilling the soil and raising their cattle before there was a town in the county. In this township some of the first settlements were made and some of the oldest families reside.

Here among the oldest settlers we find the names of Levi Smathers, Aaron Fullbright, Jacob Shook, David Shook, and others, who began the construction of a civilization upon the banks of lower Pigeon. A little later, Mills Shook, David Hill, Abel Stamey, Jackson Rogers, Peter Snider, Judson Osborne, G. N. Penland, H. P. Haynes, Allen Haynes, Thomas Green, W. W. Medford, and others who might be mentioned continued the building of the structure that the first settlers had planned.

For ninety or more years from the time of the first settlements the valley of the Pigeon was dotted only with thrifty farm houses. There was no town or even the seeming possibility of one. Neither Canton nor Clyde was yet even in embryo. But in 1881 the whistle of the locomotive was heard at Pigeon River, now Canton, and the inhabitants along the Pigeon Valley felt that the door of opportunity so long closed, was about to be opened to them. The railroad, however, halted for more than a year at Pigeon River, and the inhabitants along the route began to think that the road was resting too long at that place.

In 1883, the first train pulled into what is now the town of Clyde, but what was then only a stopping place for the train with hardly a dwelling house in sight. Mr. J. M. Shook gave the lot upon which the depot was built. Mr. J. L. Morgan bought from Shook the first lot ever sold in Clyde. Mr. T. M. Green built the first store ever erected in the town. Mr. C. L. Smathers followed with the next. People began to move in and soon Clyde began to put on the appearance of a town. In the Legislature of 1889 the town was incorporated with the name of Clyde, and having the following officers: H. N. Wells, mayor; B. B. Jones, J. Wiley Shook, and J. L. Morgan, commisisoners. In 1890 there were 90 people living in the little town; in 1900 there were 244. Now the population is about 400.

In Clyde there are several business houses, doing a general merchandise business, a flour mill, several boarding houses and hotels, three churches, and two schools. The Haywood Institute, the Baptist Associational school, is located in Clyde. It has a good patronage from the county and some pupils from other counties. Besides this institution, the public school for the town and district is also here. The town is noted as a health resort, many people from the Southern and Western States going yearly there to spend the summer.

In 1908 the taxable valuation of property is $236,758.

White Oak, Cattaloochee, and Cecil.

These three townships have been formed from the others and their history has been told in the narrative already set forth. White Oak is in the northern part of the county on the right bank of Pigeon River. It had a population in 1900 of 345 and at present of about 450. It was established in 1895. Cattaloochee is in the extreme north-western part of the county, situated upon Cattalooohee and Big Creeks. The people of that portion of the county are nearer to Newport, Tenn., than to Waynesville. It had a population in 1900 of 765. Cecil, a small township in the south-eastern part of the county, was formed in 1901 out of portions of Pigeon and East Fork. It has a voting population of about 50. The census has never been taken as it has been established since 1900.

While being remote from the centre of the county, these townships are inhabited by a thrifty and intelligent people. They are engaged in farming, stock raising, and lumbering. They have good schools and churches and the citizenship is fast becoming prosperous and cultured.

In 1908 the taxable valuation of property is as follows: Cattaloochee $378,644; White Oak $57,641; Cecil $105,208.

CHAPTER XI.

Men of the Hour.

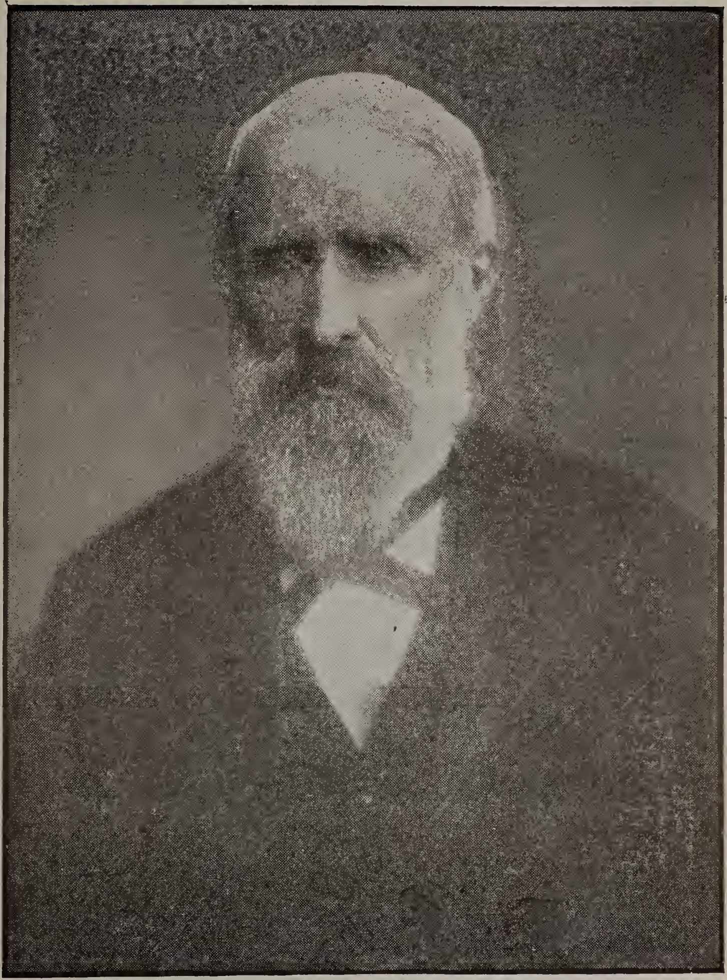
Haywood County has never been lacking in patriotic and devoted men. In peace and in war her stalwart sons, strong in brain and brawn, have acquitted themselves nobly. On the farm, in trade, as manufacturers, doctors, lawyers, teachers, preachers, statesmen, soldiers ,the men of Haywood have proven themselves to be of the first rank not only here in their native county but in other States and among other people.

While that is true of the past it is no less true of the present. In her citizenship of the day the story of the county's progress and development is told with strong anticipations of the future. In manhood, in brain and muscle, in genius and thrift, in progress and pride, the sons of Haywood are not behind any in the old North State. The story, therefore, of some of our leading men will not be uninteresting, but belongs to the history of the county.

Judge Gudger.

James Cassius Lowry Gudger was born in Buncombe County, July 4th, 1837. His father, Samuel Bell Gudger, was a son of James Gudger who married Annie Love, daughter of Colonel Robert Love. His mother was Elizabeth Siler Lowry of Buncombe, daughter of James Lowry who held a captain's commission in the war of 1812 and who served several terms in the lower house of the State Legislature.

Judge Gudger was educated at Sand Hill academy and Reem's Creek High School, the latter being now known as Weaverville College in Buncombe County. His first course of law study was with William G. Candler, of Asheville, and in August, 1860, he was



Judge J. C. L. Gudger.

licensed by the Supreme Court to practice in the Court of Pleas and quarter sessions of his native county. The outbreak of the Civil war interrupted his second course of study (two licenses being necessary at that time for practice in all the courts of the State) and he enlisted in company I, 25th North Carolina infantry. Upon joining his company, July 22nd, 1861, he was chosen sergeant and served as sergeant-major for two years and afterwards as first lieutenant and adjutant.

In September, 1862, he took part with his regiment in the investment and capture of Harper's Ferry in Virginia, and a few days later was in the bloody battle of Antietam. In the spring of 1864, with his regiment, he was in the battle of Avery's Farm, and in the summer and fall was in the memorable siege of Petersburg and fought in the battles of the Weldon railroad. Later, in March and April, 1865, he was in the storming party that captured Fort Steadman and fought the great battle of Five Forks.

During the latter engagement he was captured and, after a few days' confinement in Washington City, was taken to Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, where he was held as a prisoner of war until released on parole in June, 1865. Early in the following July he returned to his home in Buncombe County and at once resumed the study of law, his second and final license being received in June, 1866. He moved to Waynesville in December, 1865, and, early in the following year, was appointed attorney for Haywood County, retaining that position until the office was abolished under the Reconstruction Acts of 1867.

His ability and popularity were fully demonstrated when, in August, 1878, he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina, receiving a majority of 75,000 in the State and every vote but one in Waynesville. During his term of office Judge Gudger held court in every county in the State. After his retirement from the bench he continued the practice of law, in Waynesville, until 1894 when he was appointed to a position in the treasury department at Washington, a position he still retains.

Judge Gudger was married, August 28, 1861, to Mary Godwin Willis, of Buncombe County, who died Dec. 1891 in Waynesville. Of four children born to them three survive: Eugene Willis Gudger, professor of biology in the State Normal College at Greensboro, took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the Johns Hopkins University in 1906 and is now serving his second year in the State college; David S. Gudger, now in the jewelry business in Asheville; and Annie Elizabeth, now Mrs. Chas. E. Quinlan, of Waynesville. Mary Inez, another daughter, died in 1899.

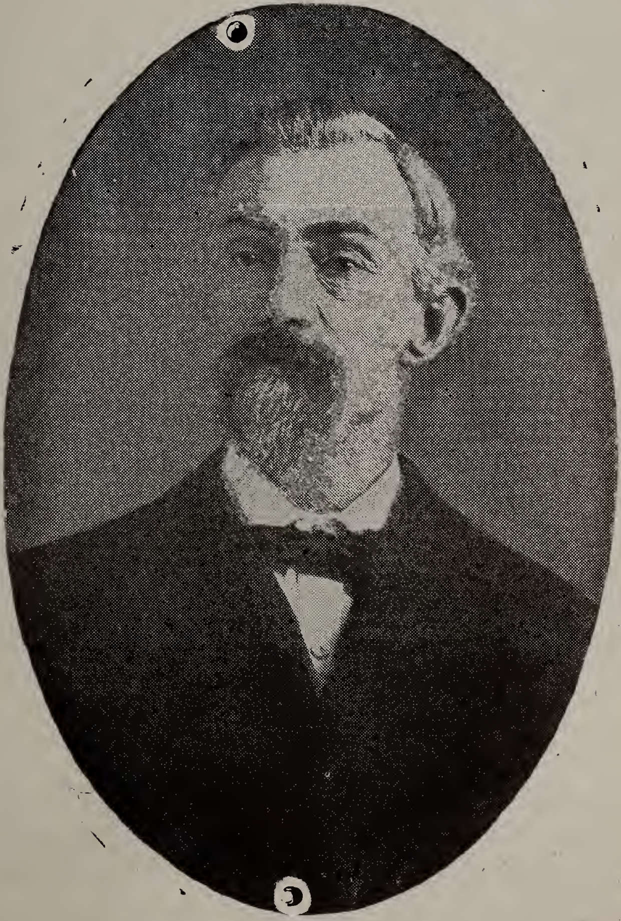
Judge Ferguson.

Garland Sevier Ferguson was born in this county, May 6th, 1843. His father, William Ferguson, was a native of South Carolina but came to Haywood with his parents when quite young. His grandfather was Robin Ferguson, who emigrated from Tyrone

County in the northern part of Ireland to South Carolina while a young man. His mother was Ruth Gibson, daughter of Nathan Gibson, of Burke County, this State.

Judge Ferguson experienced many difficulties in acquiring an education, owing to the meagre opportunities afforded by a sparsely settled community. He was a farmer's son and was busy with farm work until the outbreak of the Civil war when he enlisted at the age of eighteen in Company F of the 25th North Carolina infantry. He entered military service in June, 1861, and served continuously to the close of the war.

During his term of service he was promoted from private to sergeant and in, 1864, was commissioned second lieutenant. With



Judge G. S. Ferguson.

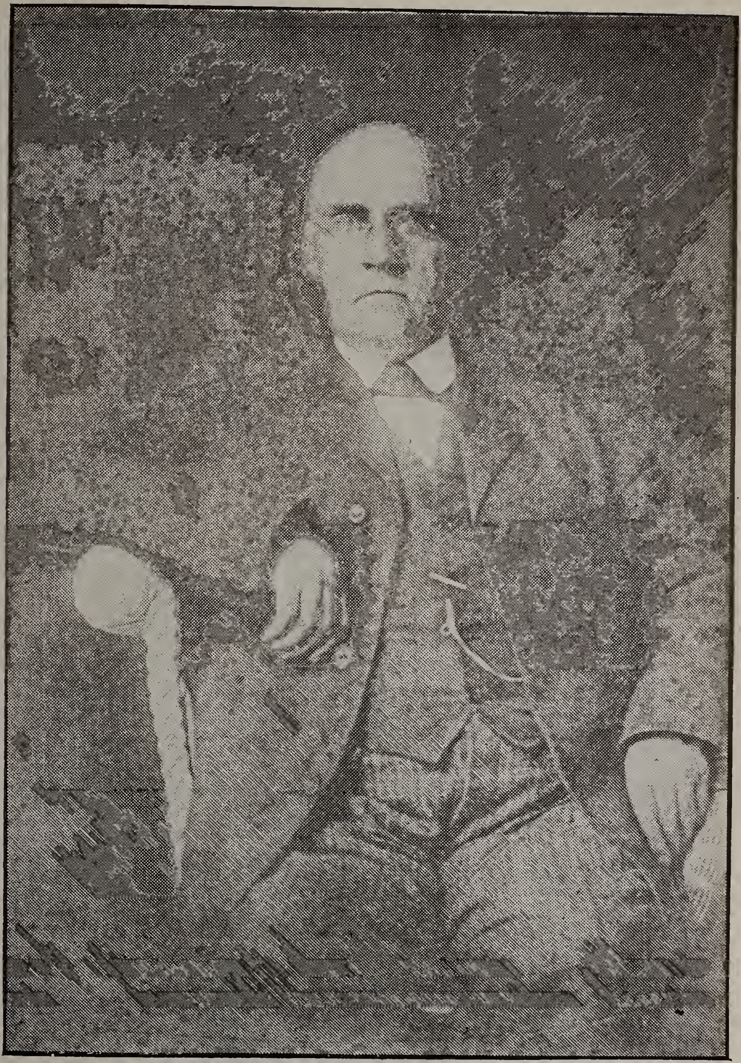
his regiment he was in some of the bloodiest battles of the war, and if the testimony of his comrades is reliable, he was a gallant and fearless soldier. He was wounded three times, the last wound, received at Petersburg, Va., crippling him so badly that he has never fully recovered from its effects. That wound ended his career as a soldier and came near ending his life, for he was laid up in the hospital for four or five months.

Returning home late in August, 1865, and while still on crutches he was elected clerk of the Superior Court and re-elected in 1868, resigning the office in 1871. While holding the position as clerk he studied law under the guidance of J. C. L. Gudger and W. L. Norwood, both of whom have since served terms upon the bench, and was licensed to practice in 1867.

In 1871 Judge Ferguson formed a law partnership with his brother, W. B. Ferguson, which continued until 1878 when he was elected solicitor for this judicial district, which position he held until 1882. Before becoming solicitor he represented the county in the Senate during the session of 1876-77. In 1902 he was nominated for the position of judge in this, the sixteenth judicial district, over Judge Jones, of Franklin, who had just been appointed to the office by Gov. Chas. B. Aycock. He was triumphantly elected at the polls and is now serving his sixth year. He has held court in most of the counties of the State, and everywhere he is regarded as an upright judge.

For thirty years Judge Ferguson was active in the politics of this county and district. He is a ready speaker and in the political campaigns, previous to his being elected to his present position, his services as a campaigner were in demand.

November 22, 1866, Judge Ferguson was married to Sarah F. Norwood, sister of Judge W. L. Norwood of Waynesville. Their children are: Nathan N., Sarah Frances, now Mrs. E. J. Robeson, of Gainsville, Ga., James W., Joseph B., Garland S., Jr., John N., and Lillian. The three sons first mentioned are now living in Waynesville. Garland S. Jr., is a rising young lawyer of Greensboro and John, who is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, is now an ensign on the battleship, Massachusetts, and holds the world's record as a marksman with an eight-inch gun, a distinction he won in 1907 at target practice off the coast of California.



Judge Norwood.

William Lucas Norwood was born in Franklin County, N. C., July 1st, 1841. His father, James H. Norwood, was a native of Hillsboro and a graduate of the State University, where he was a classmate of Governor and United States Senator W. A. Graham. In 1846 James H. Norwood moved with his family to Haywood County and engaged in the practice of law for a time and for several years conducted a classical school. He received an appointment as Indian agent in 1851 and was sent among the Sioux Indians on the northwest frontier and was murdered by white desperadoes in 1852 at a place known as Sargents Bluff on the Missouri River. William Norwood, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was also a native of this State, and was superior court judge for sixteen years.

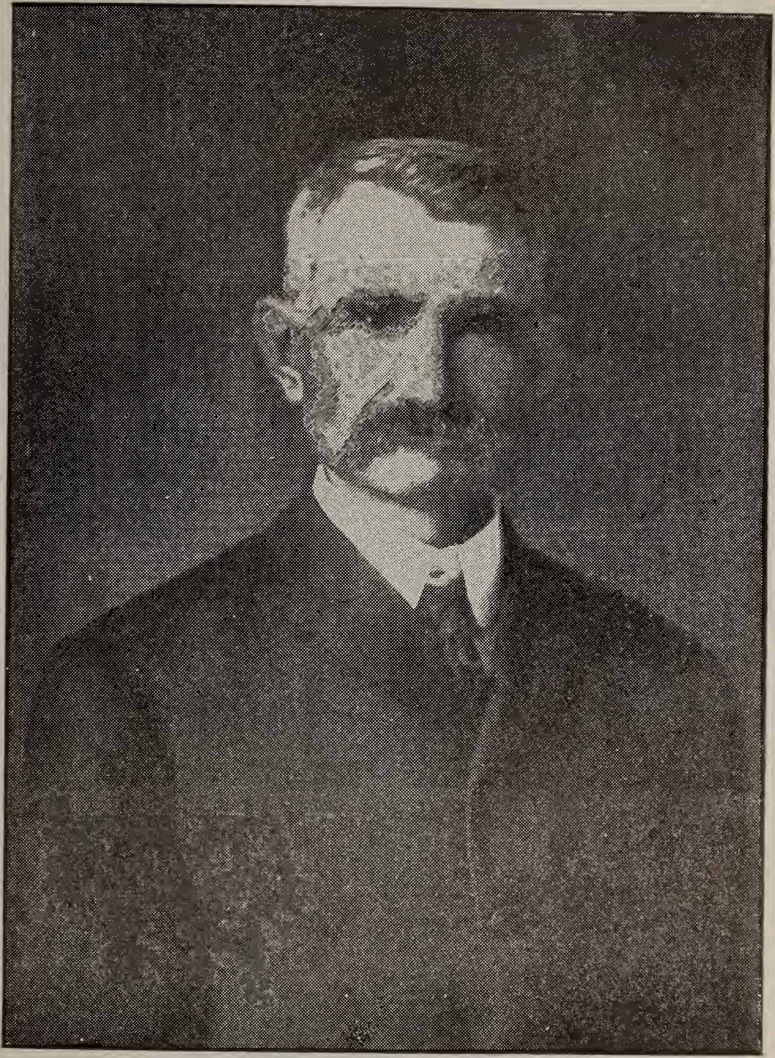
Judge Norwood's mother was Sarah Benners of Newbern, daughter of Lucas Benners, one of the old time planters of that section.

After the death of his father in 1852, Judge Norwood, not yet in his teens, was sent to the famous Bingham school at Mebane, then in charge of William Bingham, father of Colonel Robert Bingham of Asheville. There he remained four years. Afterwards he attended school one year in Macon County under the tutelage of Leonidas F. Siler.

After leaving school he became a teacher in Haywood County and was engaged in this occupation until 1860 when he went to Arkansas. Upon the outbreak of the war between the States in 1861 he enlisted in Capt. McKane's company of Arkansas State troops and was mustered in at Fort Smith, Ark. He served throughout the war in infantry, cavalry, and artillery organization. He was for two years in McNally's battery of Pine Bluff, Ark., and about one year in companies of authorized scouts. His early infantry experience was mostly with company B of the fifth regiment of Arkansas troops. He was engaged in many skirmishes and several big battles, notably the battles of Wilson's Creek, Elk Horn, Corinth, Iuka, and Vicksburg.

Returning to this county, at the close of hostilities, Judge Norwood studied law and obtained county court license in 1866, and superior court license in 1867. He has continued the practice of his profession since, with the exception of the time he was on the superior court bench. He was elected to that high position in November, 1894, and served, until his resignation in 1899.

Judge Norwood was married, March 4th, 1872, to Anna Duckworth of Brevard. Of six children born to them only two are living, namely: John W., his law partner, nad Louise E., now Mrs. Robert C. Lawrence, of Lumberton, N. C.



W. B. Ferguson.

William Burder Ferguson was born in this county May 17th, 1838. His father was William Ferguson, a native of South Carolina and a son of Robin Ferguson who emigrated while a young man from Tyrone County in Ireland and first settled in South Carolina. The mother of W. B. was Ruth Gibson, daughter of Nathan Gibson of Burke County.

After his preliminary education at the schools of the county, Mr. Ferguson studied law and was admitted to practice in May, 1861 in Gilmer County, Georgia, where he had gone to live. In August of the same year he enlisted in the Confederate army, going into service as first lieutenant of company E, twenty-ninth North Carolina regiment under the command of Colonel R. B. Vance. He served through the East Tennessee campaign and was in the battle of Murfreesboro.

Later he was in the operations around Vicksburg, and took part in the engagements at Rome, Ga., Kenesaw Mountain, and Atlanta. Shortly after the fall of that city he was retired for physical disability, and returned to Haywood County about the close of the war Here he taught school several terms and read law relative to North Carolina practice. After two years spent in Texas he returned to Waynesville where he has since resided, practicing his profession and attending to his farming interests. Mr. Ferguson has served as mayor and town commissioner of Waynesville and is a prominent and substantial citizen.

He was married August 26th, 1866 to Laura A. Reeves, a daughter of John Reeves of Madison County. Seven children have been born to them, all living. The extraordinary careers and abilities of their four sons mark this family as one of national distinction. Herbert R. is mayor of Waynesville and Democratic nominee for the Legislature, Homer L., is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy and Naval Construction Officer for the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, Harley B. is a graduate of West Point, a captain in the United States Engineer Corps, and in charge of extensive river improvements with headquarters at Montgomery, Ala., William B. is also a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, and is in charge of naval construction at Quincy, Mass. The daughters are Ida L., wife of Rev. John C. Orr, presiding elder of the Knoxville, Tenn. district, Marjorie and Maud, wife of Mr. Shuford, of Hickory.

Dr. B. F. Smathers.

Benjamin Franklin Smathers was born in Buncombe near the boundary line of Haywood County on August 3, 1851, and comes from a family whose descendants are more numerous than any other family in this county. His father, John Charles, (still living at Turnpike) and his grand father, George Smathers, were both born in Haywood, the latter passing away at the ripe age of 90.

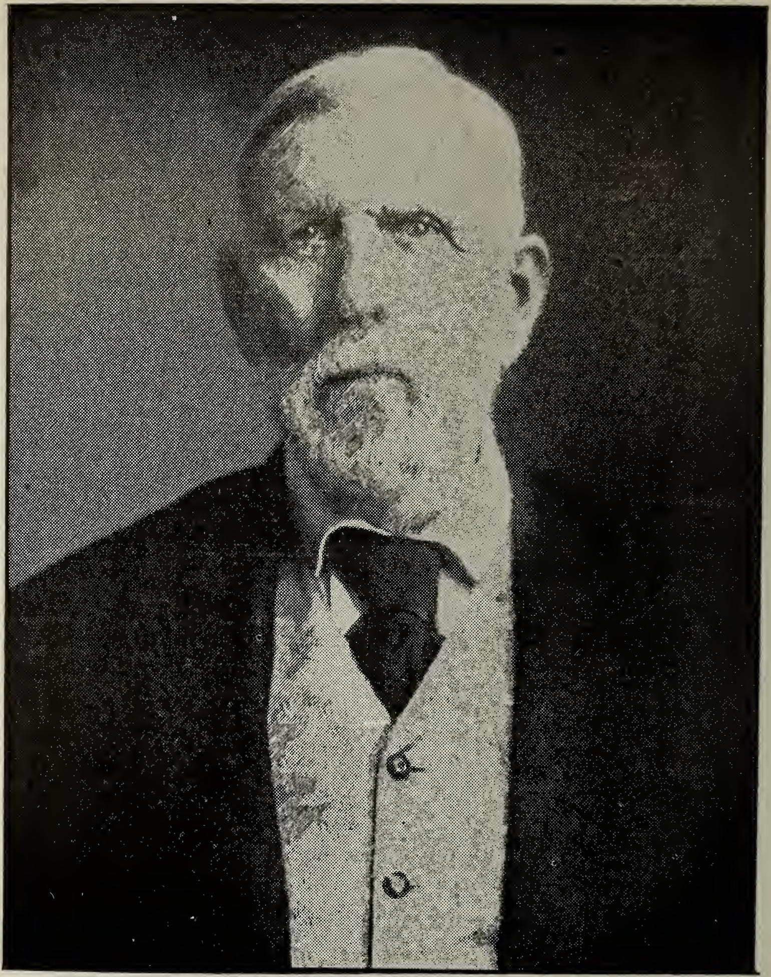
His mother was Lucilla Johnson, daughter of Harry Johnson, who came to this country when about ten years old, and was very popular among the citizens of early days. Dr. Smathers was educated at the schools here and at Mills River Academy in Henderson County. He then went to Philadelphia where he studied dentistry at the Philadelphia Dental College, and has practiced his profession at Waynesville ever since. City and county affairs have always been of special interest to him and his work has justly placed him in the rank of public spirited citizens. He is at present a member of the Board of Aldermen, and has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Graded School since its organization. He was one of the founders of the Waynesville Academy, and held the office of County treasurer one term, 1886-88. Dr. Smathers was married August 1st, 1875 to Laura W. Howell, a daughter of Dr. D. C. Howell of this county. Of eleven children born to them, nine are living: Adora, Dr. John H., Jerry R., Frank, now a lawyer at Atlantic City, N. J., Clem S., Robert, Lyda, Will and Wilsie.

E. P. Hyatt.

Elisha Parker Hyatt, one of the oldest living natives of Haywood County, was born on the old homestead of his father near Waynesville, April 16th, 1823. He is the son of Elisha Hyatt, also born in this county, and grandson of Edward Hyatt, one of the early pioneers of this section.

Left fatherless at the age of five years, and being one of a very large family, his educational advantages were of the most meagre kind, and he became early inured to hard work and frugal living. He remained on the farm until the spring of 1864 when he joined the Confederate army, enlisting in the sixth North Carolina regiment and was afterwards transferred to the sixty-ninth (Thomas' Legion.) He was in the battles of Martinsburg, Winchester, Staton, Cedar Creek, Harpers Ferry, and other minor engagements, and was three times wounded. He served until the surrender in April, 1865, his last commander being Colonel James R. Love. His eldest son, William D. Hyatt had preceded him in the army enlisting at the age of seventeen. Two years later this gallant boy was killed in battle.

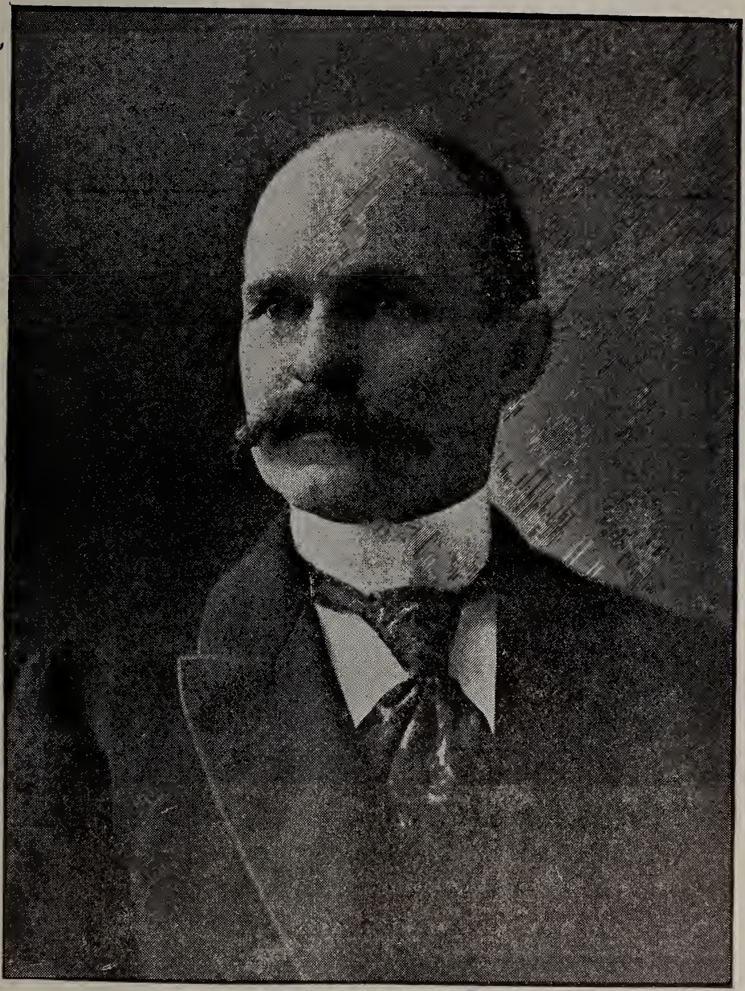
Returning to his bereaved and desolate home he again took up the struggle of life with unflinching courage, and with such success that he not only educated and started his children well on their careers but is also regarded as one of the wealthiest farmers in



E. P. Hyatt

Haywood County. Although in his eighty-sixth year Mr. Hyatt is still actively at work on his big farm, and bids fair to enjoy his serene and kindly old age for many years among his numerous descendants.

He was married in January, 1845 to Miss Dorcas Dougherty, of Buncombe County, who died in 1900. Of eight children born to them, five are living: F. Taylor, Pinckney E., John B., Jefferson D., and Robert E.



Attorney-General Gilmer.

Robert D. Gilmer, the present attorney-general of North Carolina, was born in Mount Airy, Surry County, N. C., May 2nd, 1858. His father, Samuel L. Gilmer, was a native of Guilford County and a well known business man. His mother was Matilda Moore, granddaughter of Jesse Franklin, a Revolutionary soldier, governor of the State and United States Senator.

Mr. Gilmer was educated at Emory and Henry College in Virginia and read law under Dick and Dillard in Greensboro. He was admitted to the bar in 1883 and located in Waynesville in 1885.

For fifteen years he was a leading attorney at the Haywood County bar.

The young lawyer was soon attracted into politics, and in 1888 was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Haywood County. In 1890 he was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature and re-elected in 1892. While in the General Assembly Mr. Gilmer took an active interest in all matters pertaining to education and especially championing a bill establishing the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro. After the College became a reality Mr. Gilmer was appointed on the board of trustees and served in that capacity until he was elected attorney-general in 1900.

In 1896 he was presidential elector on the Democratic ticket for the ninth congressional district and made an effective and able campaign. His campaign that year brought the attention of the mountain people to him, and in 1900 he won the nomination for attorney-general over an able opponent and was elected by over sixty thousand majority at the polls. He filled the office so acceptably that in 1904 he was renominated without opposition and re-elected by another big majority. He is now serving the last year of his second term.

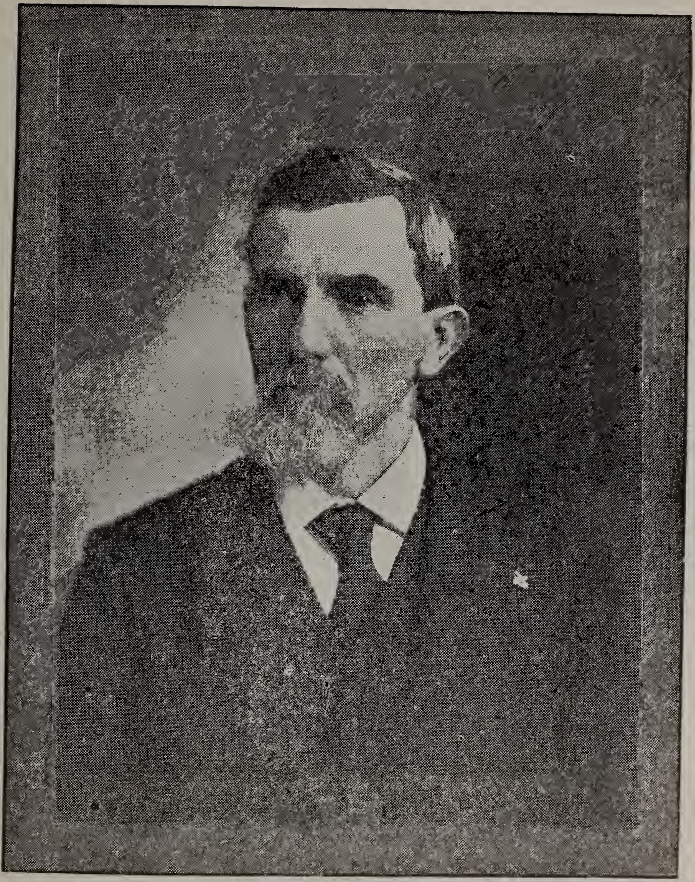
Besides the positions already mentioned General Gilmer was for two years a member of the Graded School board of Waynesville and rendered material assistance in getting those schools organized and in good running order.

February 26th, 1884, Mr. Gilmer married Love Branner, of Asheville, a great granddaughter of Colonel Robert Love and daughter of Joseph Branner, a native of Jefferson County, Tennessee. Their two children are Branner, a young attorney of Waynesville and Josephine, now at school in Raleigh.

Colonel Stringfield.

William Williams Stringfield was born in Nashville, Tenn., May 7th, 1837.

The founder of the American branch of the family was Richard Stringfield, who settled in Virginia in colonial times. James Stringfield, a descendant of Richard, held a captain's commission in the Continental army, and with his son John were among the early pioneers of western North Carolina in the days immediately succeeding the Revolution. John Stringfield left a son, Rev. Thomas



Col. W. W. Stringfield

Stringfield, who was a widely known preacher of the early days in East Tennessee and editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate, the first organ of the M. E. Church, South, being elected to that position by the Conference in 1836. This distinguished preacher, soldier (he was severely wounded while serving as chaplain in Andrew Jackson's army) and writer died at Strawberry Plains, Tenn., June 12, 1858.

Colonel Stringfield is a son of the noted divine above mentioned, and was reared and educated at Strawberry Plains, where he spent a large portion of his boyhood days.

In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil war, he enlisted as a private in Company F, First Tennessee cavalry and served under

General Zollicoffer in Tennessee and Kentucky. During the following winter, while at home on sick leave, he organized company E, thirty-first Tennessee infantry and was elected its captain. He served in this regiment until September 27th, 1862, and resigned to accept the position of major in Thomas's Legion (sixty-ninth North Carolina). With this command he was in many battles and minor engagements including Staunton, Kernstown, Winchester, Strasburg, Berryville and others.

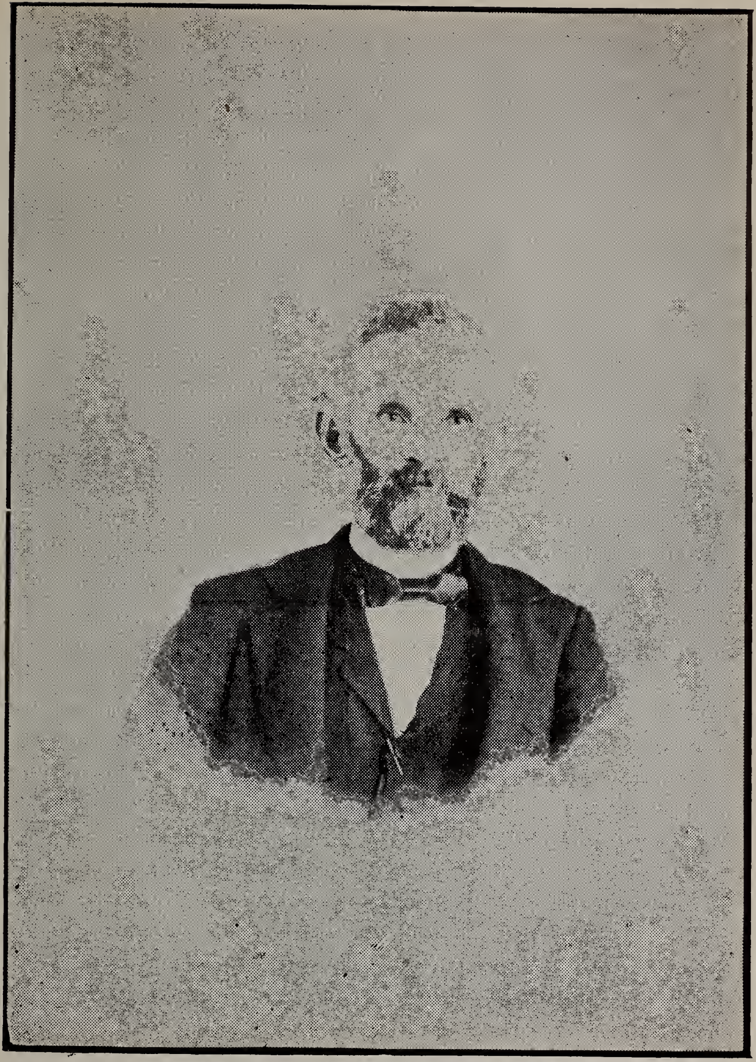
In December, 1864, he was transferred with his regiment to western North Carolina, and, being put in command of the department between the French Broad and the Hiawassee Rivers, he performed gallant service in the closing months of the war. While in the discharge of his duties in that capacity he was commissioned lieutenant colonel.

About the last of April, 1865, before it was generally known in western North Carolina that Lee had surrendered, Colonel Stringfield went under orders from General Martin at Asheville to Knoxville, Tennessee, with a flag of truce to negotiate with the Federal commander at that place for the surrender of the department of western North Carolina. The union troops at Knoxville disregarded the flag of truce, seized Stringfield and his companions, and threw them into prison, where they were held for more than a month, or until all hostilities had ceased.

After the war Colonel Stringfield settled in Haywood County, but from 1868 to 1872 had business interests in Asheville. In 1879 he built the White Sulphur Springs hotel near Waynesville and was proprietor of the same for many years, or until he sold it some years afterwards.

In the Legislature of 1883 he represented Haywood County in the lower house. In 1901 he was elected to the Senate and re-elected in 1903. While in the General Assembly he was ever the friend of the Confederate veteran and was instrumental in getting enacted some laws for the relief of the indigent among them. He has been a member of the Graded School board of Waynesville for ten years.

In 1871 he was married to Maria M. Love, daughter of Colonel James R. Love, and grand-daughter of Colonel Robert Love. Of seven children born to them six are now living, namely: Dr. Thomas, Dr. Samuel L., James L., Sarah, Linda, now Mrs. H. J. Sloan, and Margaret. Mary L., who married Mr. J. H. C. Wulbern, of Charleston, S. C., and who died in 1907, was a woman of strong character and vigorous mind.



Capt. W. H. Hargrove.

William Harrison Hargrove is a native of Haywood County and was born January 31st, 1841. His father was Augustus Columbus Hargrove, a native of Mecklenburg County, N. C., who removed to Haywood in 1824 when he was twelve years old.

His mother was Ellen Childress, born in Buncombe County, daughter of Samuel Childress who removed to this State from

Tennessee. Captain Hargrove attended the public schools and also the private school of John M. McIver at Waynesville.

In June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Captain Lenoir's Company of the twenty-fifth North Carolina infantry. He was appointed orderly sergeant in 1862, and soon after was raised to the rank of first lieutenant and captain. He was engaged in numerous battles and skirmishes, notably Seven Pines, Harpers Ferry, Antietam, Fredericksburg, operations around Petersburg, Weldon's railroad, Fort Steadman, and Five Forks. During the latter engagement he rescued Lieutenant G. S. (now Judge) Ferguson who was desperately wounded but was captured himself and sent as a prisoner of war to Sandusky, Ohio.

He was released in June, 1865, and returned to Haywood County. Captain Hargrove has been closely identified with the affairs of the county especially in the welfare and development of Canton.

He has served on the Board of County Commissioners, has been for many years county surveyor, and in 1888 was elected to the Legislature for one term.

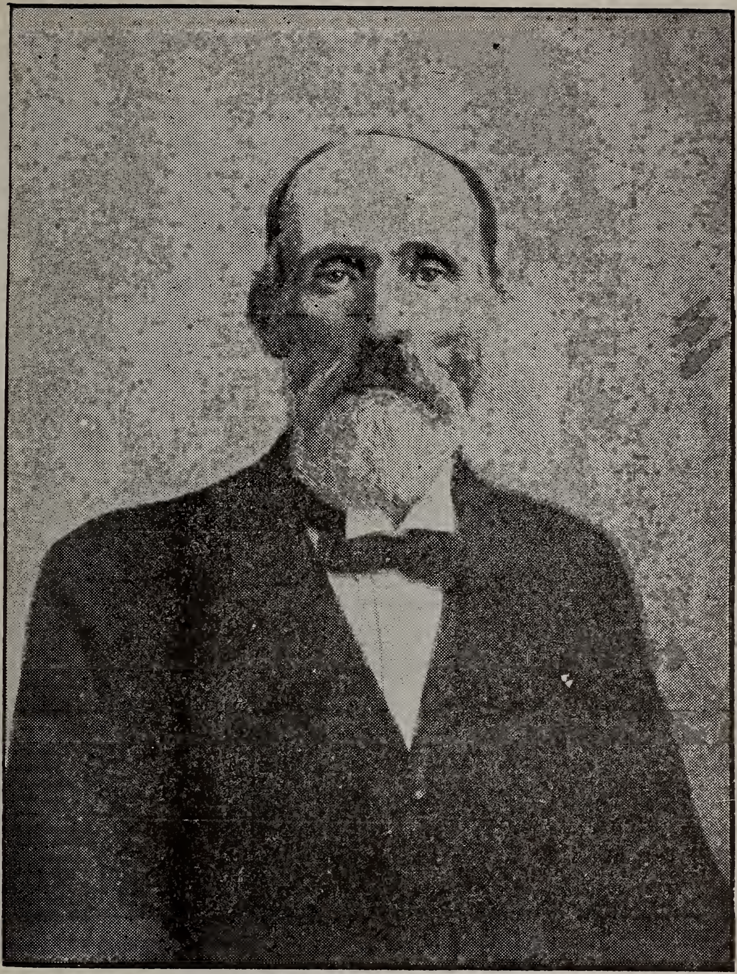
He was married November 9th, 1869 to Nancy Louisa Cathey, a direct descendant of Colonel Joseph Cathey a distinguished settler of Haywood County. She died in June, 1882. Their children are: James Burton, Joseph A., Dr. Theodore A., Florence, now Mrs. D. F. Rhinehart of Waynesville, and William Walter.

Joseph S. Davis.

Joseph Smalley Davis, born in Haywood County December 9th, 1852, is a son of Francis McGee Davis, who was also born here and occupied a prominent place among his fellow citizens as a member of the Legislature four terms and who held other important positions.

Mr. Davis's mother was Miss Angeline Ferguson, daughter of Andrew Ferguson, both natives of Haywood County. He was educated in the schools of the county, and after finising his education, was engaged in teaching at intervals for about ten years. He has the distinction of serving as magistrate in Iron Duff township six years without ever charging a fee.

In 1892 he was district lecturer for the Farmers' Alliance and did active service in that position. He was elected to the State



Joseph S. Davis

Senate in 1890 and re-elected in 1892; elected to the Lower House in 1898, and again in 1904.

In 1893, while in the Legislature, he introduced and had passed the bill which gave the prohibition law to this county.

He was married in Dec., 1878 to Nancy J. Medford who died in August, 1889. The two children by this marriage are: Grover C., who won a gold medal in the debating contest at Cullowhee High School last May, and Flora, now Mrs. W. R. Boyd. Mr. Davis married again in 1895, his wife being Ella Moody of this county. Six children have been born to them, all living: Moody, Faraday, Joseph Simmons, Frank, Esther, Lee Ferguson.

Mr. Davis is a prominent member of the M. E. Church, South, and a member of Clyde lodge of Masons. Besides taking an active interest in politics he is a good farmer and has taken much interest in the improvement of the farming interest of the county.

William T. Lee.

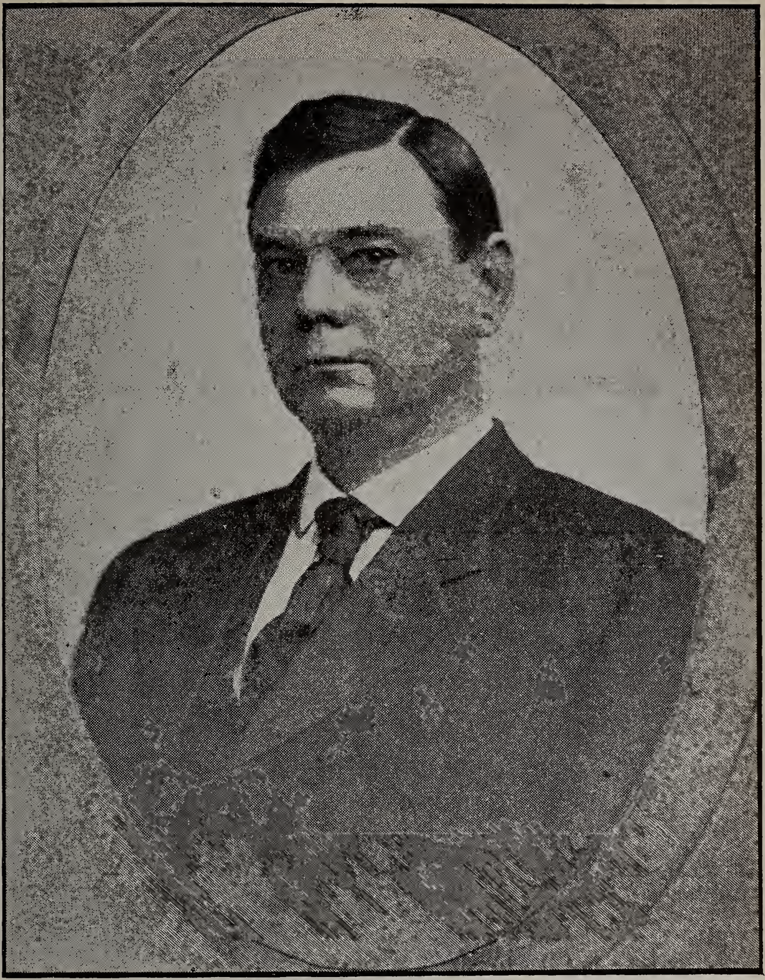
William Thomas Lee was born on Jonathan's Creek, August 14th, 1858. His father, Henry C. Lee, was a native of Cabarrus County, but moved to Haywood in 1856 and settled in the Jonathan's Creek valley. He was a prominent and successful merchant and farmer. His mother was Margaret Henry Lee, daughter of Lorenzo Henry of this county.

While a boy Mr. Lee was sent to the common schools of the county where he received the rudiments of an education. He further pursued his studies at the Waynesville Academy, thus receiving a substantial education that has stood him in good stead in all the different experiences he has met with since.

At the age of twenty-one he was appointed deputy sheriff, and a year later was elected town marshal of Waynesville, in which capacity he was conspicuous for his ability in enforcing the law and preserving good order in the community. After serving two years in this capacity he resigned and engaged in the mercantile business in Waynesville in which he has since continued, the present firm name being Lee & Mock.

Mr. Lee has always been closely identified with all matters pertaining to Haywood County. He has, also, been deeply interested in all the affairs of Wayensville. He has held the office of Mayor of the city as well as treasurer and alderman. In 1894 he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature and served in that body during the session of 1895, where he proved himself to be active and fearless.

As a politician Mr. Lee is aggressive. For four years he was chairman of the Haywood County Democratic executive committee and waged energetic and successful campaigns. At present he is chairman of the Democratic executive committee of the tenth congressional district, having been chosen to that position in 1906 and again in 1908. He is also a member of the State Democratic executive committee.



William T Lee

In 1903 he was appointed by Governor Aycock as a member of the commission, ordered by the Legislature, to examine the condition of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad. He is now president of the Waynesville board of trade and the Haywood County Fair Association.

Mr. Lee was married in 1883 to Margaret Rhinehart of Waynesville. Of their nine children all are living; Henry is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy and an ensign on the battleship Rhode Island; Lowry is in business with his father; Clarine, Evelyn, Anna, Bessie, William T. Jr., and Charles Alton.

Capt. R. A. L. Hyatt.

Robert Alney La Fayette Hyatt was born in Haywood County October 11th, 1862. He is a great grandson of Edward Hyatt, one of the first settlers who came to this section about the close of the Revolutionary war, and whose sketch appears in this book in connection with the early pioneers. Captain Hyatt's grandfather, Elisha, and his father, R. A. L. Hyatt, were born in this county, the latter giving up his life in the cause of the Confederacy during the war between the States. The mother of Captain Hyatt was Margaret Louisa Mehaffey, of this county, a daughter of Joseph Mehaffey.

After being graduated from the Waynesville Academy he was granted a first grade certificate as a teacher and taught school several terms in the county. At the age of 18 he went to Texas and was engaged there about two years in the lumber business. In 1888 he closed up his interests in that State and has since resided on the old home farm near Waynesville.

Having a strong predilection for military affairs, he joined the State guard of North Carolina and served seven years being Captain of his company four years, resigning in 1895. In 1898 he was appointed adjutant of the second North Carolina regiment with his present rank and resigned a year later owing to the demands of business. Again in May, 1904, he was called by election to the command of company H First North Carolina regiment which he held until he resigned once more retiring to private life.

In matters pertaining to the welfare of the county, Captain Hyatt has always displayed an active interest. He was appointed to the office of county treasurer in 1889 to fill out an unexpired term, and was twice elected to the same position resigning in 1893. In 1898 he was again appointed treasurer and in the fall of the same year was elected to the same office, re-elected in 1900 and again in 1902. He was elected a member of the County Board of Education in 1897 and served until his appointment as county treasurer in 1898. He was elected to his present office in 1906 for a term of four years.

In 1902 he was married to Miss Jincie E. M. Patton, a native of this county and descendant of an old family of this section. In connection with his brother, Ira M., road master of the county, and under the firm name of Hyatt Bros., he conducts an important business in surveying and real estate. Captain Hyatt is an enthusiastic farmer and owns several fine farms, notably his splendid home place and one near Canton all of which are highly cultivated. He is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Royal Arcanum.

Captain R. A. L. Hyatt

Major J. W. Norwood.

John Wall Norwood was born in Brevard, N. C., Feb. 2, 1876, and is the son and law partner of Judge W. L. Norwood. His home has been at Waynesville since he was three years old. After acquiring a liberal education from the local school and at the University of North Carolina, he studied law at the latter institution and with his father, and was admitted to the bar in Feb. 1898.

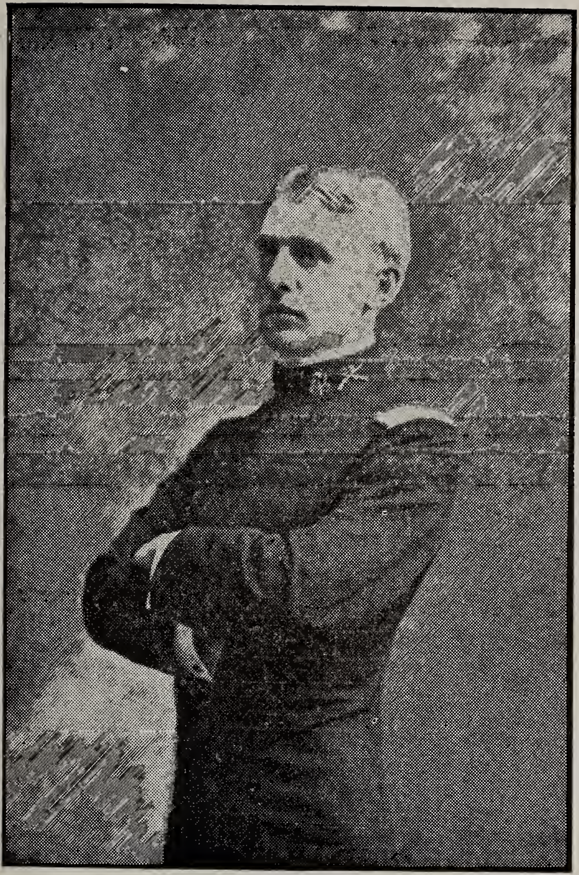
Upon the outbreak of war with Spain he entered the service with company H, first North Carolina regiment. On Sept. 1st, 1899 he was commissioned second lieutenant in the regular army and assigned to the twenty-third United States infantry, and promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in the same regiment April 1st, 1901. He resigned his commission Oct. 24th, 1905, and has since been in active practice of his profession with his father at Waynesville.

During his service in the army he was engaged in important duties in the Philippine Islands, and was four times officially commended for excellent work. He spent four years in the Philippines and acquitted himself creditably in various and hazardous assignments. He was with the second expedition from Mindanao to Jolo against the hostile Moros, and other expeditions around Lake Lanas, and through the Rio Grande valley against the insurgent Dattos.

He commanded his company in the engagement with Datto Ali and his men, and was also in command at Bannison and the fight at Talayan in Mindanao. Among his numerous duties on detached service he acted as signal officer and also engineer, his report of important surveys being forwarded to the Admiral in charge of operations in the islands.

Besides service in the East he has served at home as Captain of company H, first North Carolina, National Guards, and was appointed by Governor Glenn to the post of Asst. Inspector-General with the rank of Major. He is the author of an admirable little book of instructions to private soldiers which is now in its third edition and used as a text book by the National Guards of several States.

Major Norwood was married Feb. 18, 1903 to Miss Emma Dunham, daughter of Col. B. Dunham of Montgomery, Ala. She was with him in the Philippines and underwent the many hardships incident to the wife of a soldier in foreign service.



Major J. W. Norwood

William J. Hannah.

William Johnson Hannah was born in Cattaloochee township, Aug. 3, 1867, and is a son of John J. Hannah, who was also born in this county. His mother was Martha Simmmons, a native of Iredell County. Both parents are still living.

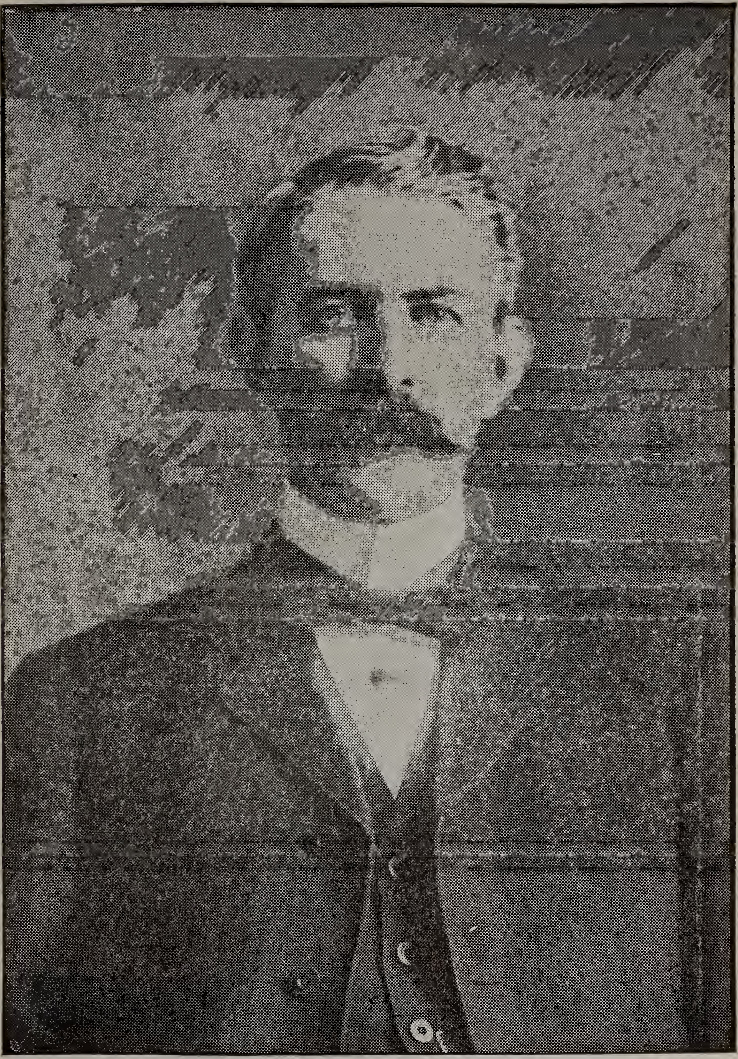
Mr. Hannah was educated at Waynesville Academy, Wake Forest College, and the State University, getting his law training at the last mentioned school. He stood the examination before the Supreme Court in 1897 and was admitted to the bar the same year. Previous to that time he had read law for two years under the guidance of General R. D. Gilmer, and was a teacher in the schools of the county for about six years.

In 1894 he was elected treasurer of Haywood County and re-elected in 1896. In April, 1898, when war was declared against Spain for the liberation of Cuba he promptly volunteered for the war. He was elected captain of company C, composed of Haywood County men, and assigned to the fourth regiment of North Carolina State troops. Afterwards the company was mustered into the service of the United States as company H and assigned to the first regiment of North Carolina volunteer infantry. The other commissioned officers of the company were Thomas Stringfield, Hugh A. Love, and Benjamin Kirkpatrick.

Leaving Raleigh for the seat of war in Cuba the regiment arrived in Jacksonville, Fla., in June expecting to be taken at once to Cuba, but was held there until December. In that month, however, the regiment was ordered to Havanna along with others for the occupation of that city, and had the distinction of being the first regiment to bear a United States flag through the streets of the Cuban capital, Captain Hannah's company bearing the colors. The war being over the company was mustered out of service at Savannah, Ga., April 22, 1899.

For the past nine years Captain Hannah has been in active practice of his profession, first as a partner of Hon. W. T. Carwford, and lately by himself. At the request of the mayor and board of aldermen of Waynesville he compiled the present code of the city's laws, which was printed in 1907. In April of that year he went with his family to Oklahoma expecting to make that young State his home, but he returned the same year and is now actively identified with the interests of Waynesville and Haywood County.

In 1901 he was appointed Judge Advocate General on the staff of Governor Chas. B. Aycock, with the rank of Colonel and served in that capacity four years. In September 1899 Colonel Hannah was married to Josephine Tucker, of Tennessee. They have one son; William Tucker, who was born Feb. 9, 1901.



William J. Hannah

John K. Boone.

John Kader Boone was born in Crabtree township November 23, 1851. His father, Marcus L. Boone, was also a native of Crabtree; but his grandfather, Kader Boone, came to this county while a young man and married a Miss Moody on Jonathan's Creek. Mr. Boone's mother was Miranda Rogers of Crabtree, daughter of John Rogers of that township. The family descent is traced back to Daniel Boone, the celebrated backwoodsman and hunter.

After acquiring a good education in the schools of the county and at the High School in Franklin, Mr. Boone engaged in teaching and as a teacher became well known in the county. He was for some time principal of the High School in Waynesville and as such made quite a reputation as a teacher and disciplinarian. Among his pupils were some who have since become prominent citizens.

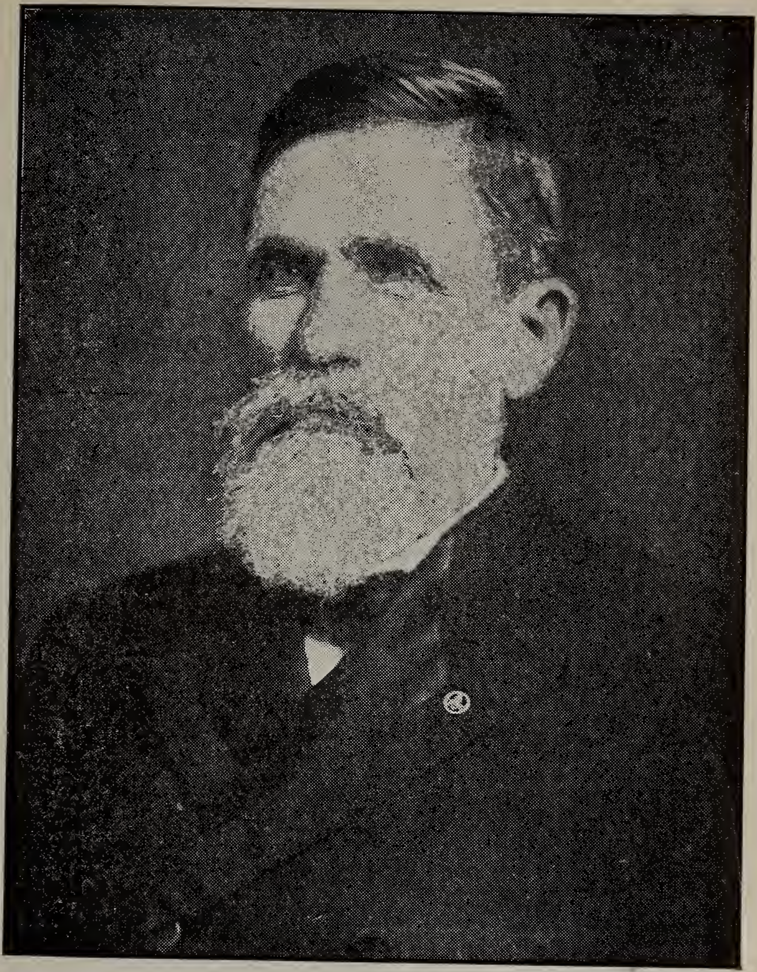
In 1878, he was solicited to become a candidate for the office of register of deeds. He was nominated and elected. In that capacity he served one term. In 1880 he was elected clerk of the Superior Court of Haywood County and re-elected each four years until 1898, thus serving continuously for eighteen years. As clerk Mr. Boone did some of his best work as the books he kept during his term will show.

Mr. Boone was always deeply interested in the cause of educacation. In 1899 when the Graded Schools of Waynesville were organized he was one of their chief supporters. He was named in the bill, organizing the schools, as a member of the board of trustees, chosen as chairman of the board, and later as one of the teachers in the school. He has been chairman of the board continuously since its organization in 1899.

In 1900 he engaged in his present business as proprietor and manager of the Builders Depot near the railroad station in Waynesville and has built up a profitable business.

He was married, in 1878, to Mary E. Kerr, daughter of Rev. William M. Kerr, a noted Methodist preacher whose labors covered all the State west of the Blue Ridge. The living children are: J. Mark, Mary A., Will K., Elizabeth H., Anna, Robert H., James K., and Roger. Three daughters, Harriet, Frances, and Ethel, died in the bloom of young womanhood.

At preesnt, besides being chairman of the board of trustees of the Graded School, Mr. Boone is a member of the county board of education. He is a Mason, and an influential member of the Methodist Church.



John K. Boone.

John Henry Boyd.

For years the Boyd family has been prominent in the affairs of Haywood County. In business circles, in agricultural interests, and in politics representatives of the family have taken leading parts, and have acquitted themselves creditably.

Originally the family came from Tyrone County, Ireland. In the early part of the nineteenth century the elder Boyd, the first of the name in this part of the State, came from the old country and settled in Buncombe County, where he entered large tracts of good mountain land and became a successful and prosperous farmer.

John Henry Boyd, the subject of this sketch, was born, April 11, 1843, on Sandy Mush Creek in Buncombe County, where his father Robert Boyd, son of the first one, was then living. His mother's name was Elizabeth Garrett Boyd, a woman of strong character and bright mind.

In 1853 Robert Boyd moved from Buncombe to Haywood having bought the Welch place on lower Jonathan. The boy was then ten years of age. He was sent to school at Leicester in Buncombe County for a short time and then to Rev. William Hicks and Prof. J. R. Long at Tuscola. He was at school in Waynesville in 1861, when the Civil war began.

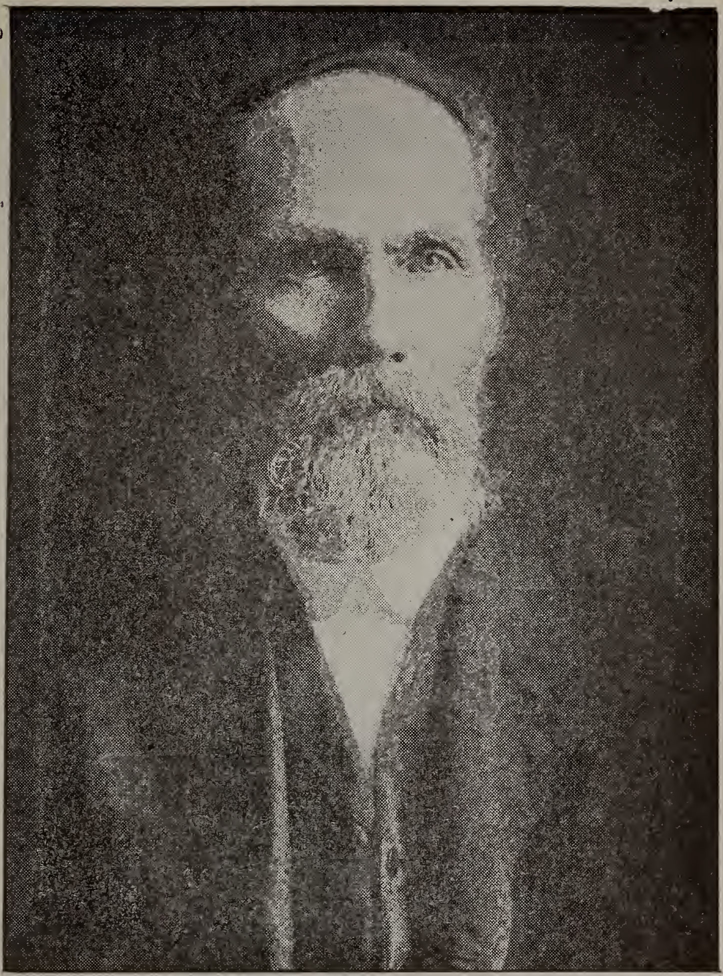
Leaving school at the first alarm of war Mr. Boyd, when eighteen years old, enlisted in the first company that went out from Haywood County, which company, under the command of Captain R. G. A. Love, became company L of the sixteenth north Carolina regiment. After being mustered into service at Raleigh the regiment was ordered to north-west Virginia and was in camp for a month at Valley Mountain, Va.

Going then into active service Mr. Boyd, with his company, was in the command of General Robert E. Lee in West Virginia during the summer and fall of 1861. After spending the winter at Wolf Run Shoals the regiment was sent to Yorktown and participated in the peninsular campaign, being in the battles of Williamsburg and Seven Pines. A few weeks later the Seven Days battles around Richmond were fought and Mr. Boyd, with his company, was in the thickest of the fight, being once slightly wounded by the bursting of a shell.

In the fall of 1862 he, with his regiment, was transferred to Thomas's Legion and thereafter did active service in East Tennessee, being in some of the battles in that district. His company was known as company E of that command. In April 1864 Mr. Boyd was taken prisoner at Carter's Depot, carried to Indianapolis, Ind., and held for a year. He was released, by exchange, in April, 1865, and reached home about the time of the close of the war.

For a year after the war Mr. Boyd went to school and then began active life as a farmer, in which he has been successful in accumulating quite a good deal of property. He has been quite influential in the affairs of the county, being for some years tax collector and for one term sheriff. He has always been a friend of education and ever on the side of progress.

December 3rd, 1867, Mr. Boyd was married to Rebecca J. Brown of this county. Three children were born to them, namely:



John H. Boyd

James R. Boyd, who is now Register of Deeds and Cashier of the Commercial Bank of Waynesville, Margaret Frances now Mrs. C. A. Campbell, and Dr. D. A. Boyd who died a few years ago.

He was again married on the 12th of January, 1880, to Sarah Rickson Plott sister of Robert Plott. The children of the second marriage are: Sarah Elizabeth, now Mrs. F. D. Ferguson, of Waynesville, Lillie Willis, now Mrs. L. E. Perry, of Asheville, Gay Pearson, now Mrs. Chas. F. Owen, of Dellwood, and Robert Plott Boyd, now in school at Tusculum, Tennessee.

Mr. Boyd is a member of the Methodist Church and a liberal supporter of that denomination.

Thomas Stringfield, M. D.

Dr. Stringfield was born in Jefferson City, Tenn., March 18th, 1872, but was brought to Waynesville by his parents when about three months old. He is a son of Colonel W. W. Stringfield, grandson of Rev. Thomas Stringfield, and great-grandson of Colonel Robert Love on his mother's side of the family. He pursued courses of study at Trinity College, Durham, N. C., University of North Carolina, and Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn., graduating from the medical department of the latter institution in the class of 1898.

Before he had entered upon the practice of his profession the war with Spain broke out. He at once volunteered and was chosen first lieutenant of company C, fourth regiment North Carolina troops, and went with his company to Raleigh, where the command was mustered in as company H first North Carolina volunteer infantry. In the summer of 1898 the regiment was sent to Florida and held in camp there until the war was practically over.

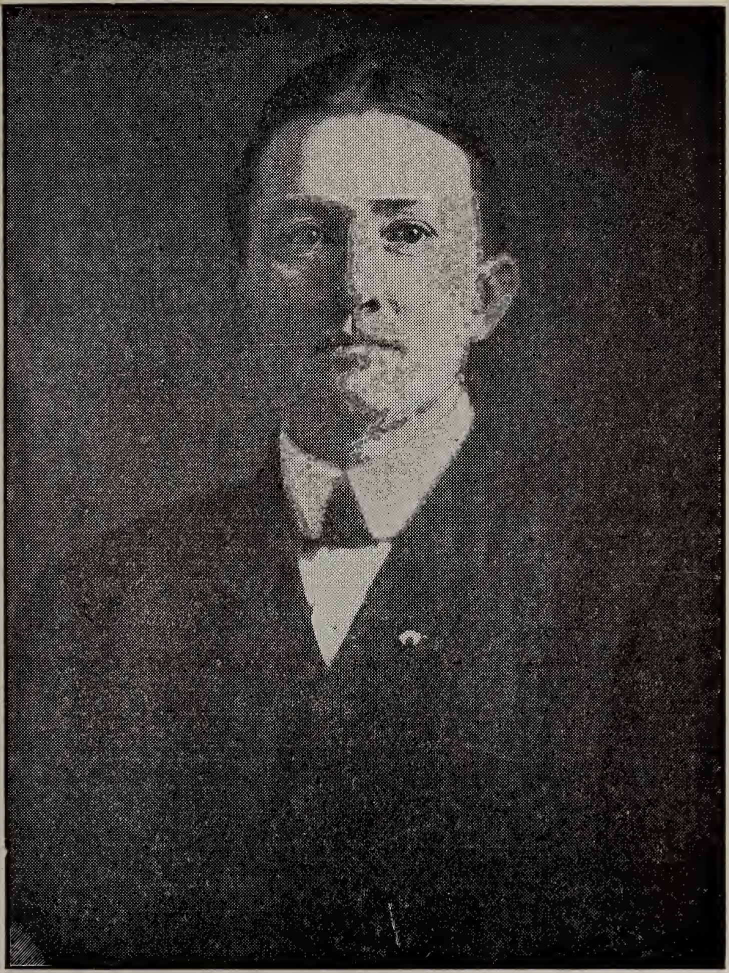
In the fall of 1898, after hostilities had ceased the regiment, along with others, was sent to Havanna and was the first regiment to bear the United States flag through the streets of that city, company H bearing the colors. Lieutenant Stringfield remained with his company until it was mustered out of service in April, 1899, after which he returned to Waynesville.

Since 1899 Dr. Stringfield has been in actice practice of medicine, and has been prominently identified with the interests of the county and town. In 1900 he was elected mayor of Waynesville and re-elected in 1901 and 1903. In 1906 he was president of the Haywood County Medical Society.

In military matters Dr. Stringfield has been prominent. He was appointed by Governor Aycock to the position of assistant inspector-general with the rank of major. By Governor Glenn he was appointed assistant inspector-general with the rank of lieutenant colonel and promoted in January, 1907, to the position of inspector-general with the rank of Colonel, which position he still holds.

He was married, Dec. 26th, 1905, to Mamie E. Moore, of Birmingham, Ala. They have one child, Sydenham M., born Oct. 25th, 1906.

Dr. Stringfield is a member of the Masonic order, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum and Woodmen of the World. Professionally he holds membership in the American Medical Association, North Carolina Medical Society, and Haywood County Medical Society.



Dr. Thomas Stringfield

Marion DeKalb Kinsland.

Marion DeKalb Kinsland was born, April 30, 1855, on Garden Creek in Haywood County. His father is Joshua Kinsland, who was born July 4th, 1827, being now in his eighty-second year. His great grand father Kinsland came from Germany to this country and located near Charleston, S. C. His grand father came from South Carolina to this county and settled near where Canton now stands. His ancestors on his mother's side settled at Hagerstown, Md., and finally came South into the mountains of North Carolina His mother was Mary Rhodarmer Kinsland.

Being a small boy during the war between the States he had only a vague conception of the struggle then going on. He has, however, a vivid recollection of it and of helping to make bread while his father was away in the army. He remembers also the intense anxiety he felt during that time for the safety of his father and how he watched his mother every time she received a letter or read the newspapers.

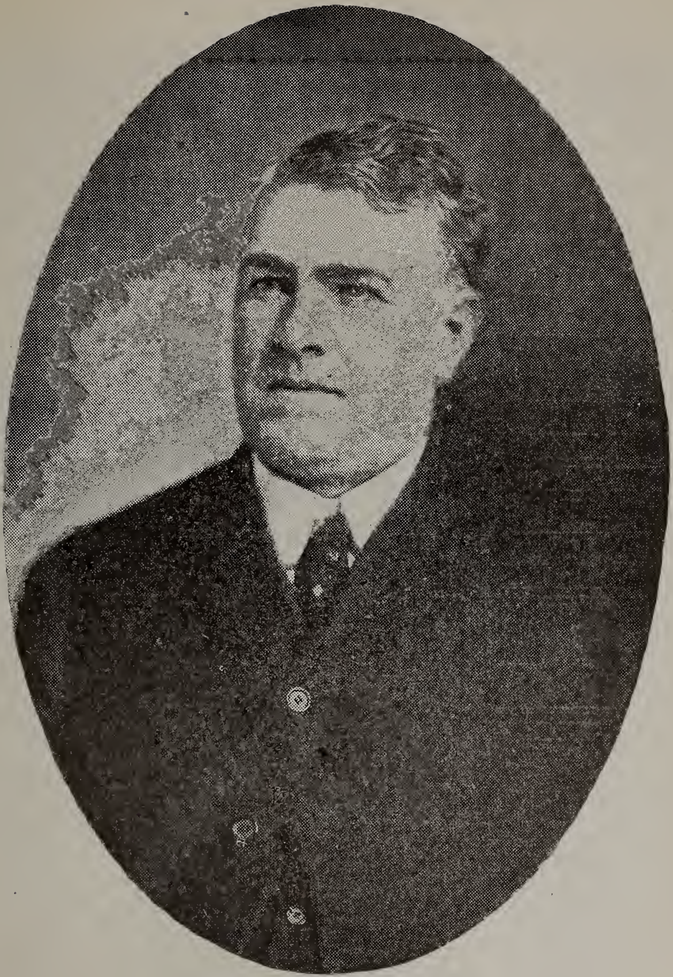
After the war was over Mr. Kinsland when a boy of twelve or fourteen went to school at Locust Field near Pigeon River. Later, he went to school at Bethel Academy near Sonoma in 1874, 1875, and 1876, getting a good education which has stood him in good stead in his business of life.

Leaving school Mr. Kinsland taught for two years in the public schools. Turning his attention then to farming he entered that field of labor and has continued in that capacity ever since. He has been very successful both as a farmer and stock-raiser. It can truthfully be said of him that he has made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before.

For a number of years Mr. Kinsland was justice of the peace in his township and for two years was chairman of the county board of education. In 1902 he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature and served one term. As a member of the General Assembly he was successful in getting through that body some laws that have been very beneficial to the county. Against many protests he introduced the first bil that provided for paved streets in Waynesville and the macadam roads leading out from Waynesville in every direction. Since 1903 he has held the position of engrossing clerk of the State Legislature to which he was elected in 1905.

April 27th, 1876, he married Mary Hargrove, sister of Captain Hargrove of Canton. They have six children, namely: Flora who married J. H. Plott, William C., Daisy E., James H., Joshua Jr., and Winnie May.

Mr. Kinsland is a prominent Mason, having taken the Royal Arch degree. He is also a member of the Sons of Temperance and Friends of Temperance. He is a member of the M. E. Church, South.



Marion DeKalb Kinsland

Robert Henry Plott.

Among the prominent and influential men of Ivy Hill township Robert Henry Plott holds an important place. He was born in about two miles of his present home, which is the exact place where Jonathan McPeters, the first settler on Jonathan's Creek, lived in the early days of the county. His father, David Plott and his mother, Sallie Turner Plott, were both natives of this county and lived in the same locality.

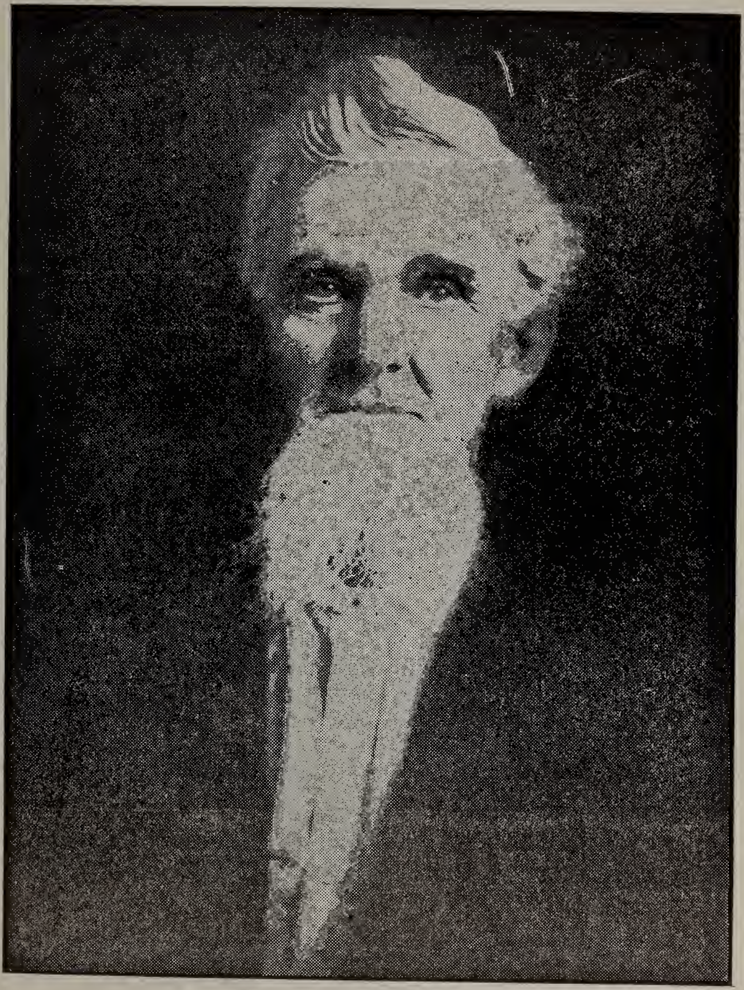
As a boy Mr. Plott worked on his father's farm and learned those details of farm life that have helped him to win success. His education, while meagre, was of the kind that gave him an inspiration in his chosen work. He went a few sessions to the schools of his neighborhood and about the time he would have completed his education the agitation preceding the Civil war came on and he lost the opportunity.

At the beginning of hostilities Mr. Plott would have volunteered, but there were so many going out from the county he waited until a more favorable opportunity. That came in 1862 and he enlisted in company A, under Captain A. T. Rogers, in the sixty-second North Carolina regiment in command of Colonel R. G. A. Love. The company and regiment did service in East Tennessee for a year; but were captured at Cumberland Gap in September, 1863, and held in prison at Camp Douglas until June 20th, 1865. While in prison the men of the sixty-second were offered liberty if they would swear allegiance to the United States government. A few of the men yielded to the temptation, but as a whole they were true to the Southern Confederacy and refused to yield. Mr. Plott was one who refused even after the war had closed and was only induced to do so after he saw that the hope of the Confederate government had vanished and all resistance had ceased.

Coming back from the war and from prison Mr. Plott began his career as a farmer. By industry and skill he has built up a large estate and is now considered one of the most substantial and prosperous citizens of the county. He has never held any political positions, his inclinations never running in that direction. In 1885, however, he was appointed postmaster of the Ivy Hill postoffice, now called Plott, which position he has held to the present, being perhaps the only man in the county to hold an appointive office under administrations of different poltical parties.

January 7th, 1873, Mr. Plott was married to Martha Moody, also of this county. Their children are: Lelia V., now Mrs. R. E. Osborne of Waynesville; Minnie Ray, now living in Kennedy, Ala.; David O., living in Ivy Hill township; James R., in Hamilton, Washington; Lucile, now Mrs. Walter Brice of Atlanta, Ga.; Grover C., with the Waynesville Hardware Co.; Homer, Roy, Grace, and Herbert, with their parents. One child the youngest, died.

Mr. Plott is a member of the Baptist Church and a Mason. He was the third man to make application for membership in the Waynesville lodge A. F. & A. M. and the second to be initiated after the lodge was organized.



Robert Henry Plott

Joseph M. L. McCracken.

Josephus Marcus La Fayette McCracken was born Feb. 7, 1841, within one-fourth of a mile where he now resides on Crabtree Creek. His father was John McCracken, son of Joseph McCracken who came to this section in the early settlement of the county and who belonged to the army that was sent into this part of the country to put down Indian troubles. He came here from Georgia and bought most of the land on Crabtree Creek and for years held it all except a few little farms that were owned by other parties. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Leannah Rogers McCracken, of Cleveland County.

While a boy Mr. McCracken went to school a few months, the educational conveniences at that time being very meagre. In all he went only about six or eight months before the beginning of the Civil war. But the training he received under the adverse circumstances has been of incalculable advantage to him. He was a farmer's son and that ,too, gave him the training which has been of practical value.

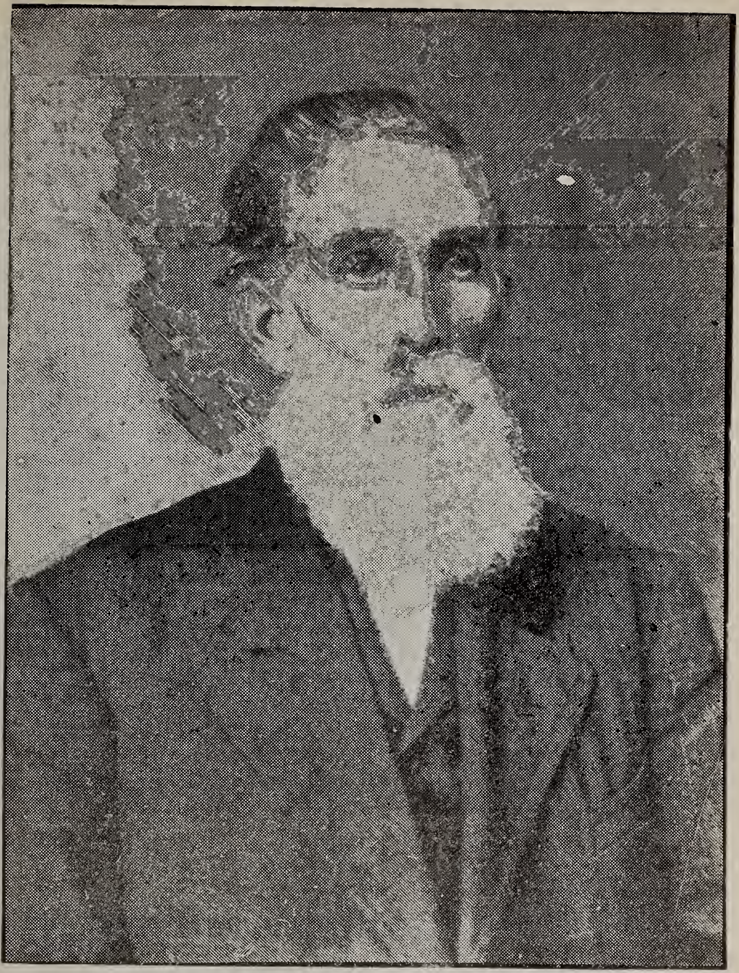
In 1861 he enlisted in compnany C, Sam C. Bryson's company and mustered into the twenty-fifth North Carolina regiment. It was the second company to go out from Haywood County. For two years Mr. McCracken served as private in that famous regiment and met with many of the hardships of the soldier's life. He was in some of the bloodiest battles of the war. Later, he was detailed as a courier for General Mat Ransom and served in that position for some time. Still later, he was transferred to company G, eighth North Carolina regiment and served as orderly under General T. L. Clingman and so continued to the close of the war.

Returning home, after the war, Mr. McCracken began his career as a farmer and stock-raiser. He has steadfastly continued in that business and has won signal success. A few years ago he introduced wool growing and has found it profitable.

In 1868 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners and served four years. A few years thereafter he was again a member of the board when the bitter fight about the removal of the court house came up. Some wanted the court house moved to Iron Duff or Clyde in order to get it in centre of the county. The fight was waged bitterly but Waynesville finally won out and the new court house was built there. Mr. McCracken, being on the board then, was in the thickest of the fight. He was on the committee to build the court house and deserves largely the credit for the nice building that was put up.

About twenty years ago he took the initiative in having a no fence law established in Haywood County. The law was first put into operation in a part of Crabtree, Iron Duff, and Clyde townships. He and M. A. Kirkpatrick, of the same township, were the leaders in this important measure, which was much opposed then but which no one will oppose now. It has been a great blessing to the county as it has brought about great improvement in land and in stock.

Mr. McCracken was the originator of the Haywood County fair, in that he wrote an article to the Waynesville Courier in 1904



Joseph M. L McCracken

suggesting the fair, which suggestion was favorably acted upon and the fair association organized. He may justly be styled, therefore, the "Father of the Fair."

With Lee McCracken he commenced the agitation for special tax for schools in Crabtree. In 1905 Rock Springs voted the special tax and that district now has a good graded school.

May 7th, 1868, he married Sophia Malissa Penland. Ten children have been born from this union: Sallie Leannah, Mary Jane, Maggie, Robert Pinckney, John Rufus, Marcus Theodore, Anna, Mattie May, Albert Johnston, and Franklin Yates. Mr. McCracken was married second time June 27th, 1908. He is a prominent member of the Baptist Church.

David Russell Noland.

No family in Fines Creek township has been more active in building up that section of the county than the Nolands. The family originally came from Belgium and brought with it to this country some of the spirit of the ancient Belgians who resisted Caesar so stubbornly when he conquered their country about 55 B. C. One branch of the family came to the mountains of western North Carolina and settled on Crystal Creek, now known as Fines Creek.

David Russell Noland was born Feb 11, 1866, in Fines Creek township. His father is James Hardy Noland, still living an active old man, and his mother Sara E. Noland. As a boy he was sent to the public schools of his neighborhood and later to the academy in Waynesville while his brother, Thomas W., was principal in 1885. Later in 1888-1890 he attended school at Weaverville College in Buncombe County, where he was more thoroughly equipped for the active duties of life.

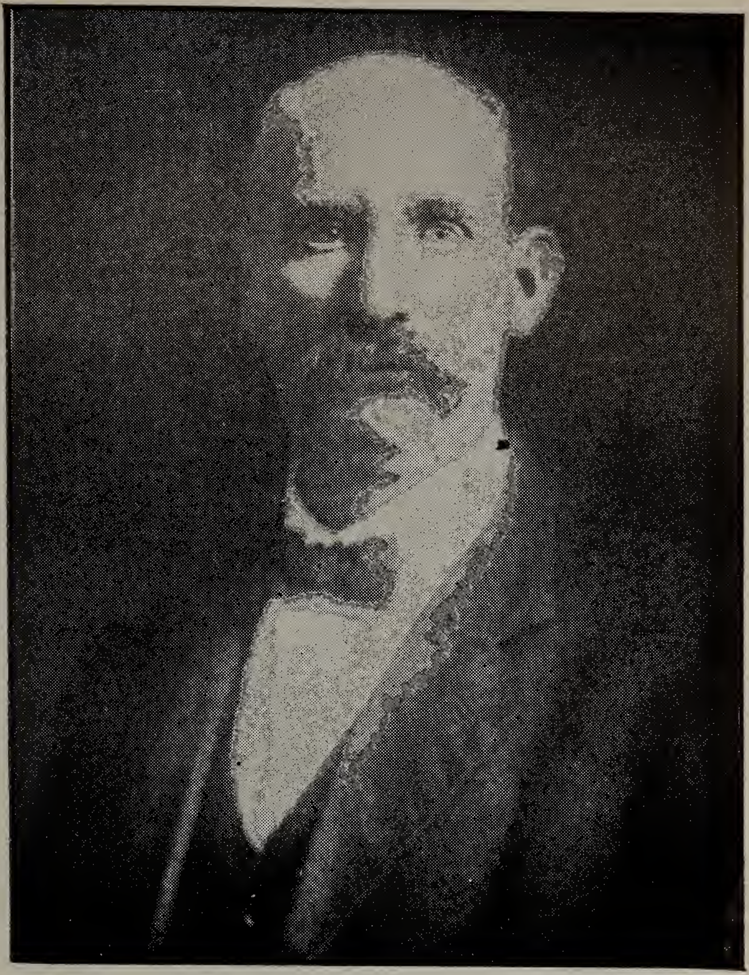
Returning from college Mr. Noland taught school for a year, and then engaged in farming and stock-raising, in which he has been very successful. He has succeeded in accumulating considerable property and is considered to-day one of the most successful and prosperous farmers in Fines Creek township.

In 1902 Mr. Noland was elected sheriff of Haywood County and moved to Waynesville to live. He served so acceptably that he was re-elected in 1904 and served until 1906, when he declined to be a candidate longer. Before being elected sheriff he was for a number of years tax collector. This year (1908) he was chosen chairman of the Haywood County Democratic executive committee. He now lives in Waynesville.

March 11, 1892 he married Etta A. Reeves. They have one child, David Reeves Noland, who is in school at the academy in Waynesville.

Sheriff Noland is a member of the Methodist Church and a Knight of Pythias.

Rev. Thomas W. Noland, a brother of the sheriff, born August 17, 1860, is now pastor of Hobson Church, Nashville, Tennessee. He was educated in the public schools, at the academy in Waynesville, and at the Normal College in Nashville, Tennessee. For two years, 1884 to 1886, he was principal of the Waynesville Academy. Later, he graduated from the Theological Department of Vanderbilt University and in the latter part of 1888 joined the Tennessee conference, being ordained as elder in Nashville by Bishop Chas. B.



David Russell Noland

Galloway on Oct. 23, 1892. He was married August 12th, 1885 to Emma Webb of Kinston. He is now an active Methodist divine and winning success in the Volunteer State.

Herbert R. Ferguson.

Herbert Reeves Ferguson, mayor of Waynesville, was born in Waynesville township December 14th, 1870. He is a son of William B. Ferguson, also a native of Haywood County and whose biography appears elsewhere in this publication.

After being prepared for college in the public and private schools of Waynesville, Mr. Ferguson entered the University of North Carolina from which he was graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1893. After completing his academic course he studied law in the legal department of the University and stood the examination before the Supreme Court in 1894, securing his license to practice in the same year. Since then he has been in the active practice of his profession in partnership with his father under the firm name of W. B. and H. R. Ferguson.

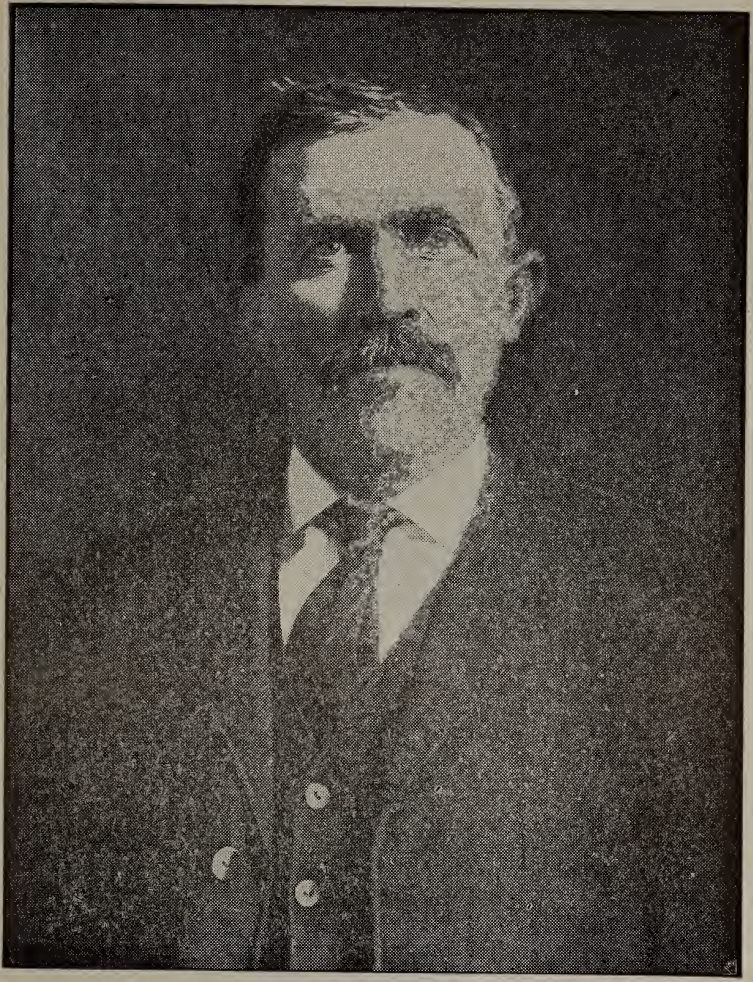
In 1896 he was elected mayor of Waynesville and was re-elected each year until 1900. He was again elected to the same position in 1905 and was re-elected in 1907. For five years he was chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Haywood County and did valuable service to his party during that time. In 1901 he was chosen county attorney and has been holding that position since.

In 1899 Mr. Ferguson, as mayor, was identified with the organization and equipment of the Waynesville Graded Schools. He aided in getting that important institution on its feet and in good running order. In August, this year, he was nominated for the lower house of the State Legislature and will doubtless be elected in November.

William R. Medford.

William Riley Medford, sheriff of Haywood County, comes from one of the oldest families of this section. His father, Lorenzo Dow Medford, and his grandfather, Riley Medford, were both born in this county and were prominent farmers. His mother was Martha Fullbright, a native of Haywood, and daughter of Aaron Fullbright. Sheriff Medford was born December 24th, 1858, was educated in the county schools and has been engaged in farming in Crabtree township ever since with the exception of such time as his official duties demanded. He served five years as deputy, under sheriffs Haynes and Henson, and was elected sheriff of the county in 1906. At the primaries on August 9th, 1908, he received the unanimous nomination for a second term and will undoubtedly be elected.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Laura Justus, of Haywood County whom he married in 1880. She died in May,



W. R. Medford.

1895, leaving three boys: Ralph, Roy and Carl. His second wife Nora Garrett, is a native of Buncombe County. The five children by this marriage are: Juanita, Gussie, Garrett, Frank and Nina. Sheriff Medford is a member of the Masonic order, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Royal Arcanum.

William Stewart Terrell.

Captain William S. Terrell, of Sonoma, was born in Rutherford County, Oct. 21, 1836. He comes of Revolutionary stock. His great grand father Richard Terrell was one of three brothers, who emigrated from Wales to England, afterwards to the United States, some time about the middle of the eighteenth century and settled in Virginia. Later he came to Rutherford County. Joel L. Terrell, the grand father of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the Revolution and was wounded in the battle of Guilford Courthouse when he was only sixteen years old.

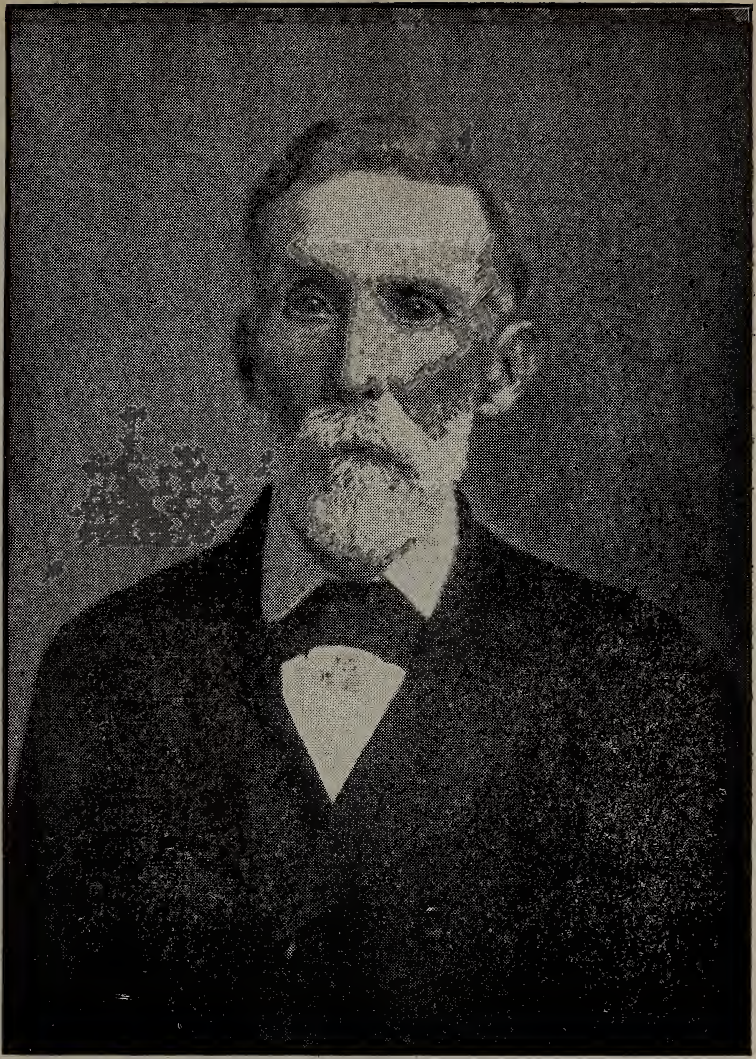
On his mother's side Captain Terrell is also of Revolutionary stock. Her name was Ermina Kilpatrick, of Rutherford, whose grand father was also in the Revolution. It is seen, therefore, that the Terrells have no inferior ancestry to which to point.

When about eleven years old his father, James Orville Terrell, moved from Rutherford to the Pigeon Valley. As a boy he attended the public schools of his neighborhood and later, when a young man, went to school to Prof. R. H. Dabney, who was then teaching in Waynesville.

In 1861 he was going to school when he Civil war broke out. He promptly enlisted in company A of Thomas's Legion and served three years. At first a private he soon attained the rank of first lieutenant, which rank he held to the close of the war. Lieutenant Terrell was a good soldier, serving with distinction in all the various and varied operations of that famous body of men. So signal were his services that, at the close of the war, he was promoted to the rank of captain, coming out with that distinction in 1865.

Coming out of the war Captain Terrell began to build up his wasted fortune. He worked on the farm and at one time clerked in a store in Waynesville. Since 1865, however, he has resided at Sonoma farm in the Pigeon Valley, farming, merchandising, and stock-raising. He has been very successful, having given all of his children a good education and settled them comfortably in life.

August 3rd, 1865 Captain Terrell was married to Mary Lucinda Kirkpatrick of Crabtree township. They have nine children living, Theodore Vance, James Milus, Hattie Inez, Anna Jane, Ermina



William Stewart Terrell

Latitia, Charles Stewart, William Thomas, Benona Wellington, Mary Lucinda. One son, Turner Kirkpatrick is dead. One son, Rev. James Milus, is a Presbyterian minister on the foreign field, being stationed in Brazil.

Captain Terrell is a Mason and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He is known all over the county by his nom de plume "Johnnie Hopeful."

R. A. Sentelle.

Richard Alvah Sentelle stands prominent and conspicuous among the teachers of Haywood County. He was born in Henderson County, December 23, 1846. As a boy he had poor educational advantages, attending school only a few months in a year for two or three years before the civil war came on. During the four years of strife the schools of the county were closed.

After the war Mr. Sentelle came to Haywood County, and in the spring of 1866 worked on the farm of W. W. Lenoir in East Fork township. In the fall of that year he entered school again under the tutelage of Dr. J. M. Mease, and, in the winter of 1867, under Rev. D. B. Nelson. In that winter's work the foundation of his aims and ambitions was laid.

In the fall of 1867 he taught his first school on the west fork of Pigeon, and every year since, except one, he has been connected with school work. In 1871 he taught a public school for the first time at Thickety school-house. Captain W. J. Wilson, under whom he had studied and recited, was county examiner at the time and granted the first teacher's certificate to young Sentelle.

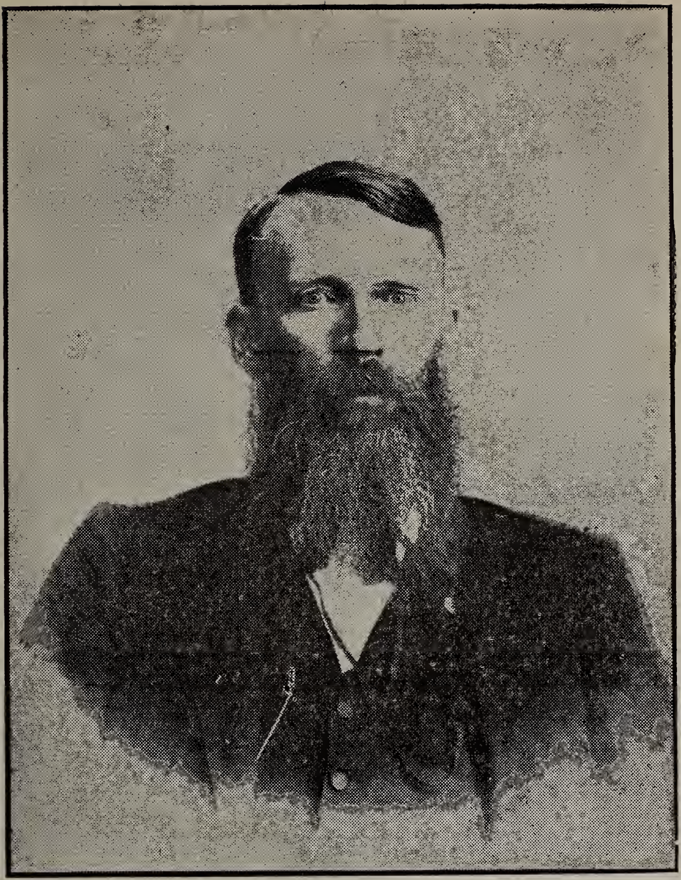
Deciding in 1875 that his education was not sufficient for a teacher he entered school again at Waynesville under Dan M. Jones, who was considered one of the best teachers in Haywood County. After spending two years in teaching and studying, as he was doing at the time, he stopped teaching and spent one year in regular study. Since then he has spent much time in attending summer normals and in otherwise equipping himself as a school man.

At different times he was principal of the school at Bethel, Waynesville, Clyde, Rock Spring, and at Belle Vue in Cherokee County. Besides, he has taught many free schools at different points in the county.

In 1881 he was elected county superintendent and held the position twelve years. After being out of office for eight years he was again elected in 1901 and still holds the position. He can count among the leading citizens of the county many who have been students in his schools.

Besides being a teacher of wide influence in the county he is also a Baptist preacher, and has done a great deal of preaching and pastoral work. In his denomination he is prominent. For ten years he was secretary of the Western North Carolina Baptist Convention, and several years was moderator of the Haywood County Baptist Association.

He points with pride to the building up of several churches and



R. A. Sentelle

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many school houses as monuments of his work. The only fortune he claims is that invested in the lives and characters of a host of men and women in Haywood County and in other counties and States.

In 1867 he was married to Addie Blaylock. Their children are: Lizzie, who married Zimri Rogers, of Detroit, Mich.; Lavonia, who married W. E. Shepherd now of Mooresville; Nannie, who married C. H. Chamblee of Wakefield; Iola, who married John McElroy; John E., Horace N., Boone, Ennis (now sperintendent of Graded Schools at Lumberton), and Jennie May.

William T. Crawford.

William Thomas Crawford was born June 1st, 1856 in Crabtree township. He was brought up on the farm and early became inured to hard work. When he was in his teens he went to the common schools of his neighborhood and laid the foundation of an education he has constantly built upon since·

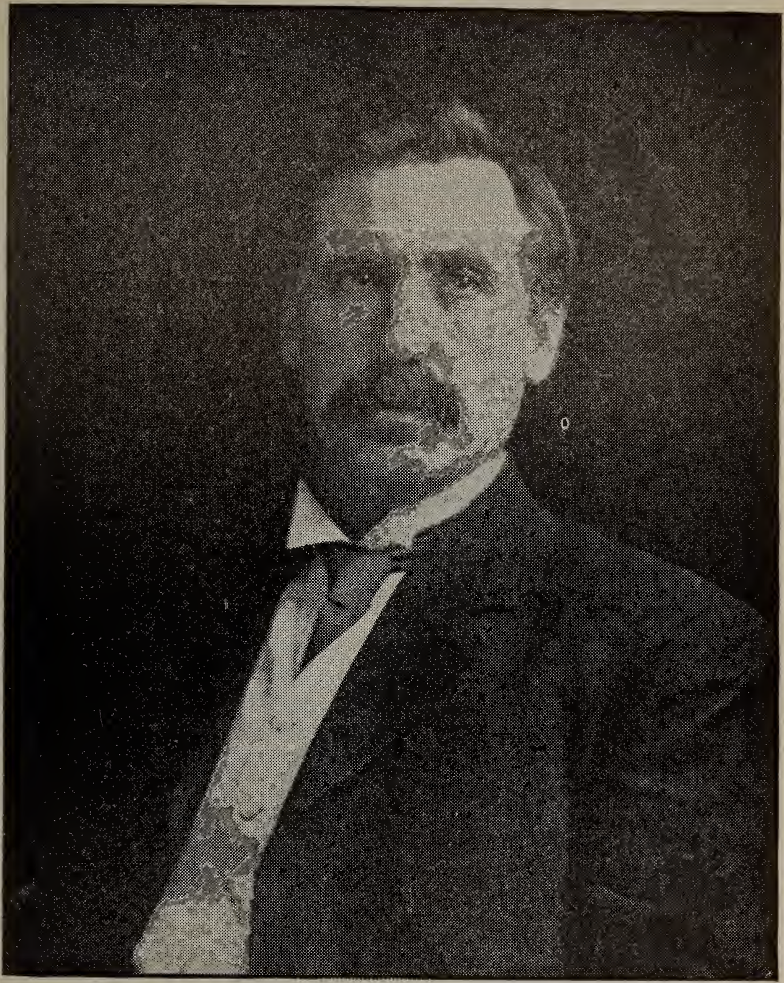
For two years he was in school in Buncombe County, teaching during vacation to get the means to go upon. Later, he was in school at the Waynesville Academy, where he went for two years also. As a teacher in the county schools during those times he made a reputation as a disciplinarian and an instructor. His example thus set in acquiring an education under difficulties has been an inspiration to many Haywood County youths.

In 1882, when twenty-six years old, Mr. Crawford was seized with the desire to go to the west and grow up with the country. Accordingly he went to Colorado and ''roughed'' it for some months among the Rocky mountains. Finding that life, however, unsuited to his genius he returned to Haywood County in the fall of the same year and took a position as clerk in the store of Howell and Rogers in Waynesville and held it until 1886.

While employed in that capacity he was nominated by the Democrats of Haywood County for a seat in the lower house of the General Assembly and elected after a brilliant canvass of the county He served with distinguished ability that term and was returned in 1886. In 1888 he was elector, on the Cleveland ticket, for this district and made an effective campaign, gaining friends throughout Western North Carolina. His canvass that year brought him in close touch with the people of the district and he rapidly became the favorite with the masses.

At the Congressional Convention in Asheville in 1890 Mr· Crawford was a candidate for the nomination. There were other strong men before the convention, but Crawford won and was declared the nominee. At the election in November he received a substantial majority. Again in 1892 he was elected by a large majority over Jeter C. Pritchard, the Republican candidate. In 1894 he was the candidate of his party for the third time, but owing to peculiar political conditions that year he was defeated by Richmond Pearson, the fusion candidate of the Republicans and Populists.

After his term of office had expired in 1895 Mr. Crawford settled down to the practice of law, his license having been obtained in 1891 after his first election to Congress and after he had taken a course



W. T. Crawford

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in the law department of the State University. He built up a good practice during the next two years.

In 1898 he was again nominated for congress and declared elected; but toward the close of his term he was unseated by congress in favor of Richmond Pearson. In 1900 both candidates for Congress from this district were from Waynesville. Mr· Crawford and his Republican opponent, Mr. Moody, made a joint canvass of the district. At the polls Mr. Moody was elected.

Again in 1904 Mr. Crawford was presidential elector and canvassed the district with Mr. Benbow, the Republican candidate for elector. In 1906 he was nominated for congress and elected and again this year he is the candidate of his party.

November 30, 1892, Mr. Crawford was married to Inez E· Coman, also of this county. They have five chilrden: Hilary, Harry, Mildred, Walter, and Wilda.

Joseph A. Collins.

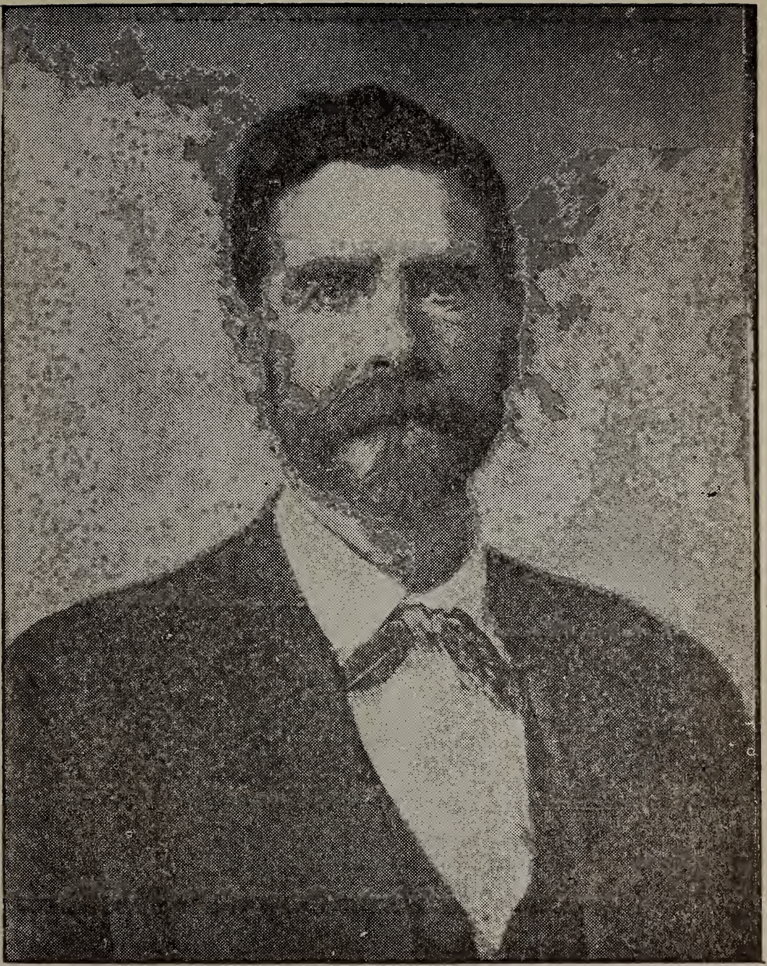
Joseph Alexander Collins was born in what is now Swain County, but then Haywood, May 22, 1843. He is a son of Robert Collins and Betsy Beck Collins, both raised in this county at the time it included the counties west of Haywood. His education was obtained in the common schools that were taught during the few years immediately preceding the Civil war.

Mr. Collins remained on the farm until June, 1861, when he enlisted in company B, twenty-fifth North Carolina regiment. He was in the desperate battle of Seven Pines and in the Seven days around Richmond, receiving a severe wound at Malvern Hill, on account of which wound he was sent home for disability. After recovering he rejoined his command, but was soon afterwards transferred to Thomas's Legion, the sixty-ninth, with the rank of second lieutenant, and served with that command until the close of hostilities, being in command of company A about twelve months.

Returning home from the war he became a traveling salesman for a Knoxville wholesale house and followed that vocation for ten years. He then retired from that business and purchased his present farm about one mile from Clyde. For twenty or more years he has been closely identified with the farming interests of Haywood County and is one of the many substantial farmers of the day.

For one term Mr. Collins served the county in the lower house of the General Assembly (1901).

He was married Nov. 9, 1875, to Hattie V. McKee, of Jackson County, who still survives. They have eight children as follows: Nellie, now Mrs. J. R. Smathers, of Clyde township; Robert; Mattie, now Mrs. O. L. Smathers; Fay, now Mrs. J. V. Holcomb; Herbert H., Edward C., Ray L., and Benjamin H.

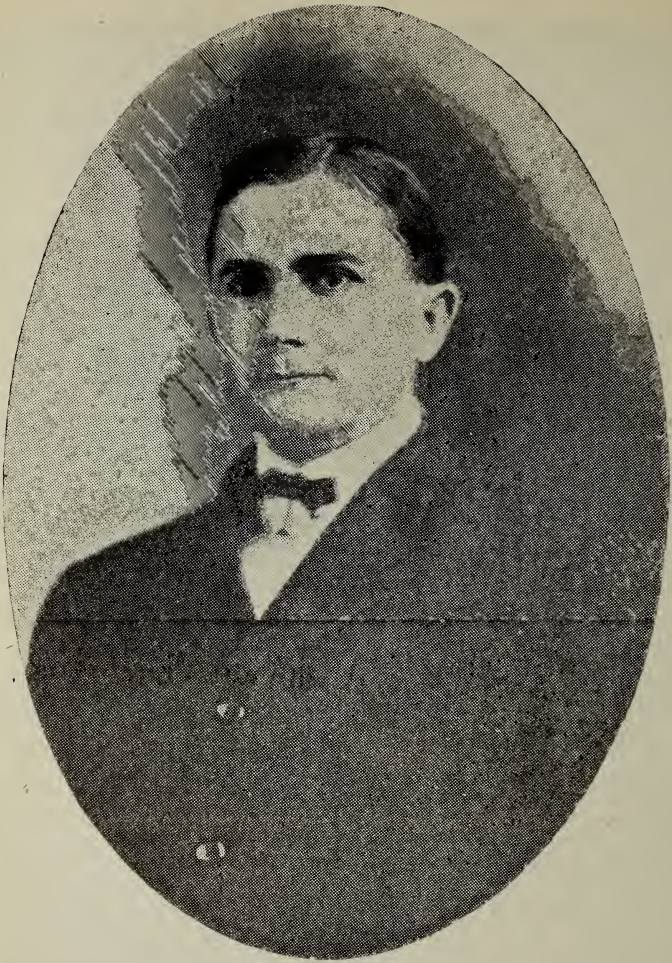


Joseph A Collins

Hugh A. Love.

Hugh Arthur Love, treasurer of Haywood County, is by direct descent a great grandson of Colonel Robert Love. He is a son of Captain Matthew H. Love, who led a Haywood County company during the Civil war. He was born in Waynesville Oct. 4, 1873, and received his education at the Waynesville Academy and the Sweetwater Military College at Sweetwater, Tenn.

In 1898, when war with Spain was declared, Mr. Love volunteered and was chosen second lieutenant of company C, that was



Hugh A. Love

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afterwards mustered in as company H of the first North Carolina regiment. He was with the company in camp at Raleigh and at Jacksonville, went with it to Cuba, and assisted in carrying the first United States flag through the streets of Havannah. He remained with the company until it was mustered out of service in April, 1899 at Savannah.

Returning to Waynesville at the close of hostilities Mr. Love became identified with the interests of Waynesville. He was chosen a member of the board of aldermen in 1902 and re-elected in 1903. Becoming a candidate for couny treasurer in 1904, he was elected to that office and re-elected in 1906. At the primaries last August he received the unanimous renomination for a third term.

Mr. Love was married in 1903 to Hedwig Altstaetter of Galion, Ohio. Their children are Frederick and Henrietta.

Rufus L. Allen, M. D.

Rufus Leonidas Allen was born on the old Edmonston estate in Haywood County, July 12th, 1864. His father, George David Simpson Allen was a prominent physician who settled at Pigeon River (now Canton) in 1858, coming from Iredell County. His grand father, Reeves Allen was a native of Wake County, and his great-grandfather, George Allen, born in 1743, served under General Nathaniel Green during the Revolutionary war. His mother was Nancy Adeline Edmonston, daughter of Ninian Edmonston a noted surveyor who with Col. Ephraim McDowell established the boundary lines between Buncombe and Haywood Counties, and also the dividing line between Haywood and Jackson Counties.

Dr. Allen was educated at Waynesville Academy, Vanderbilt University of Tennessee, and University of Maryland from which he was graduated as M. D. in the class of 1885, since which time he has been in active practice at Waynesville. Dr. Allen is president of the Haywood County Medical Society, member of the American Medical Association, North Carolina Medical Society, and Tri-State Medical Society. He has served three terms as Alderman between the years 1895 and 1901, and as county coroner 1886-1890 and 1904-1906.

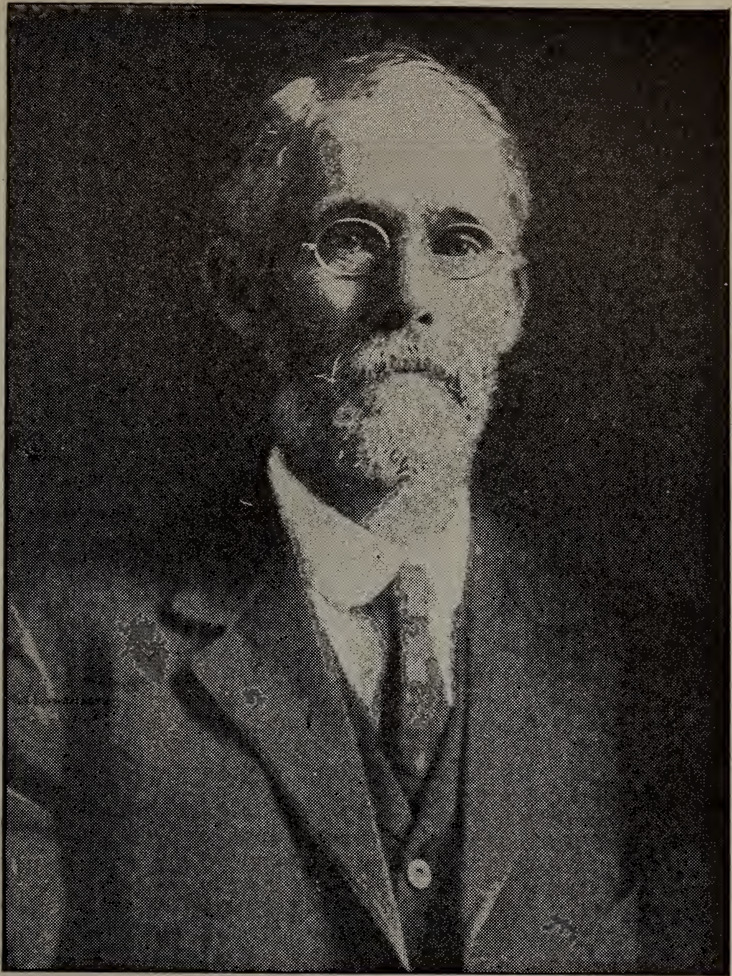
At present he is city physician and chairman of the sanitary board, and is a member of the Haywood County Sanitary Board. He was married April 26th, 1893 to Marion Wilton of Washington, D. C., daughter of Charles Wilton of that city.

Rufus L. Allen, M. D.

J. L. Morgan.

Jasper La Fayette Morgan was born near Canton, then Pigeon River, November 23rd, 1854. His father, Elisha Morgan, was a native of Buncombe County, but came to Haywood when quite young, and for several years was a teacher in the schools of the county. During the war between the States he joined Capt. Elisha Johnson's company of Thomas' Legion and was in active service until he succumbed to sickness and died in a Virginia hospital in 1864. The mother of J. L. was Nancy E. Smathers, a daughter of George F., Smathers, both natives of Haywood.

Since he was seventeen years old Mr. Morgan has been engaged

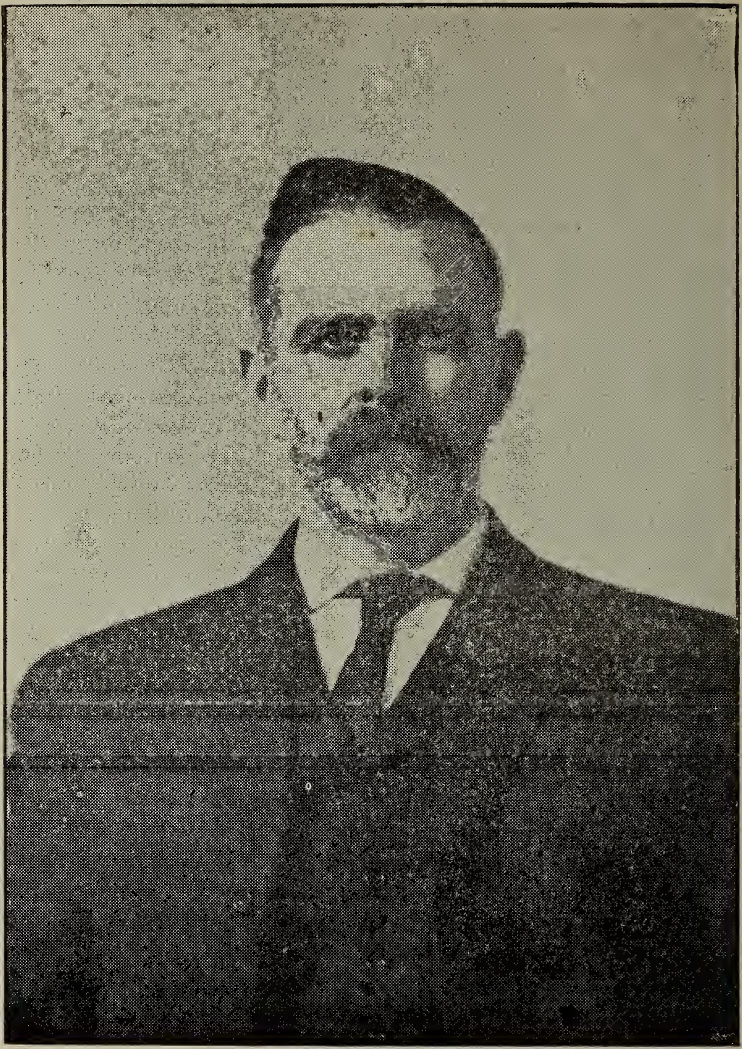


J L. Morgan

in mercantile and milling business, and for the past ten years has been sole proprietor of the Clyde Roller Mill. He has always been an earnest worker in the cause of education and served on the county board of education eleven years. viz: 1885-92 and 1901-05.

During his last term of service he took a very important part in placing our educational system on a better financial basis than had previously existed.

Mr. Morgan was married May 15th, 1881 to Lorena J. Caldwell, daughter of Lawson and Adeline Caldwell, all natives of Haywood County. Their children are: Joseph Ray, a rising young lawyer of Waynesville, Ernest L., and Hassie M.



J. F. Abel, M. D.

Joshua Fanning Abel was born in Haywood County, February 6th, 1868. The family came to this county from Virginia and settled near Pigeon River (now Canton) at a very early date. His father, James R. was born there and was a well known farmer. His mother was Clarissa Kinsland, daughter of Joshua Kinsland (still living and over 80 years old), both natives of this county.

Dr. Abel was educated at the Waynesville Academy and Weaverville College, studied medicine at Johns Hopkins University and the University of Baltimore, and was graduated from the latter institution as M. D. in the class of 1892. He began practice at Canton in the same year and remained there until 1901 when he removed to Waynesville where he has since resided.

Dr. Abel is now serving his fifth term as County Superintendent of Health, is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Waynesville Graded School, is Deputy Grand Master of Masons for this district, and is the only Scottish Rite member west of Asheville. He is also a member of Woodmen of the World. In his professional capacity Dr. Abel is a member of the Haywood County Medical Society and has served two terms as its president and is also member of the State Medical Association of North Carolina.

He was married in 1893 to Mary Vance, a daughter of David Vance and grand-daughter of Colonel Joseph Cathey. She died in 1904 leaving five children: Hugh, Evelyn, Ruth, Clarice and Mary.

James W. Ferguson.

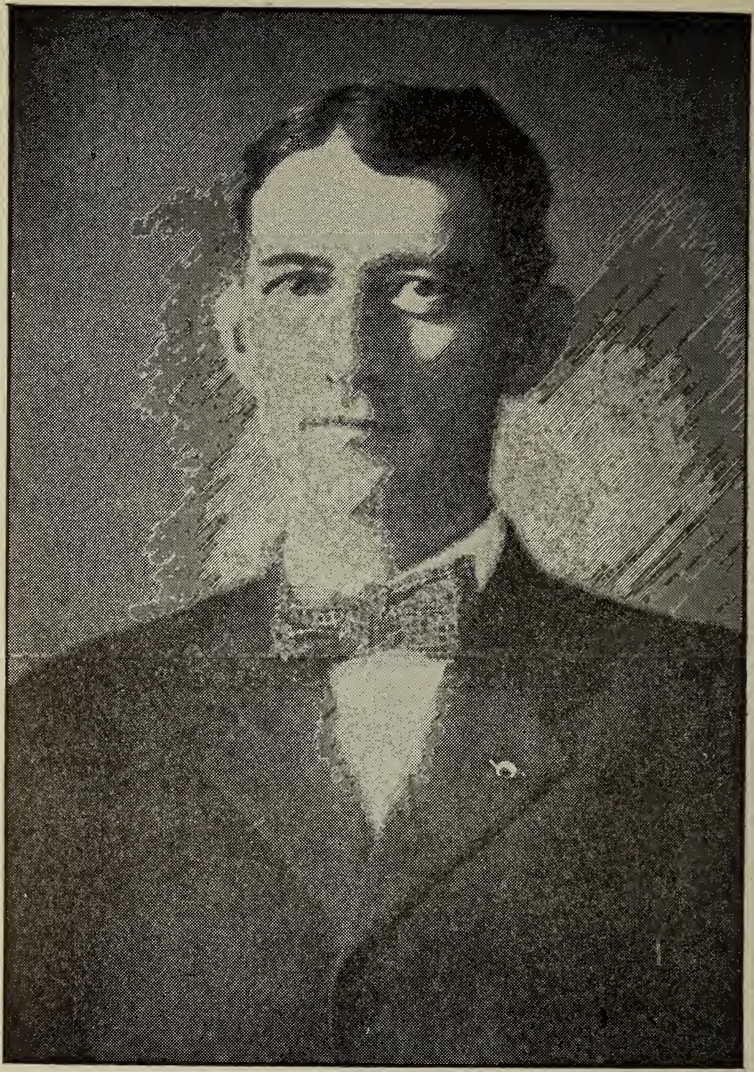
James William Ferguson was born in Waynesville, Sept. 29, 1873, and is a son of Judge G. S. Ferguson, who is now on the Superior Court bench. He was educated at the private schools of Waynesville and at the State University, graduating from the law department of the latter school in the class of 1893. He was admitted to the bar the same year and has since practiced his profession in Waynesville.

In 1894 he served as chairman of the Democratic executive committee of Haywood County in which he did good service. In 1896 he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature and served in the session of 1897. In 1898 he was elected Solicitor for this the Sixteenth judicial district and held the position until 1903.

Since his retirement from the solicitorship Mr. Ferguson has practiced his profession inWaynesville.

In 1899 he married Hester L.Cooper, daughter of Captain J. W. Cooper of Murphy. Their three children are: James W. Jr., Edwin C., and Isabel.

Mr. Ferguson is a Mystic Shriner in the Masonic order and a Past Chancellor in the Knights of Pythias.



James W. Ferguson

William D. McCracken.

William David McCracken was born on Crabtree Creek, near his present home, Jan. 26, 1861. His father, Hiram McCracken, is still living a hearty old man of eighty-seven. The McCrackens are of Scotch-Irish descent. Joseph McCracken, the founder of the Haywood County branch, owned all the land on the creek except that that was owned by the Kirkpatricks. His entire estate, however, in that early day, was not valued at over $1,000. Now the same lands would bring $100,000.

Schools were few at the time that Mr. McCracken could have profited most by them. He attended the public schools three or four months in the year until he was about eighteen years old and then began active life.

When he was fifteen years old Mr. McCracken made his first money trading in cattle. Since then he has been following that line of work constantly and has attained success. He believes that there is more in saving than in making. When he was only seventeen years old he drove cattle through Tennessee and Virginia at fifty cents a day, saved his money and invested it in mountain lands. He is now worth between thirty and fifty thousand dollars.

In 1900 Mr. McCracken was elected a member of the board of county commissioners and held the position one term. During that term he was chairman of the board. Last August he was again nominated for the same position and will, no doubt, be elected in November.

December 20th, 1882 he married Ellen Margaret Liner, of this county. Their children are: Gertrude, Waldo, Lucy, Quay, Tula, Verna, and Mary.

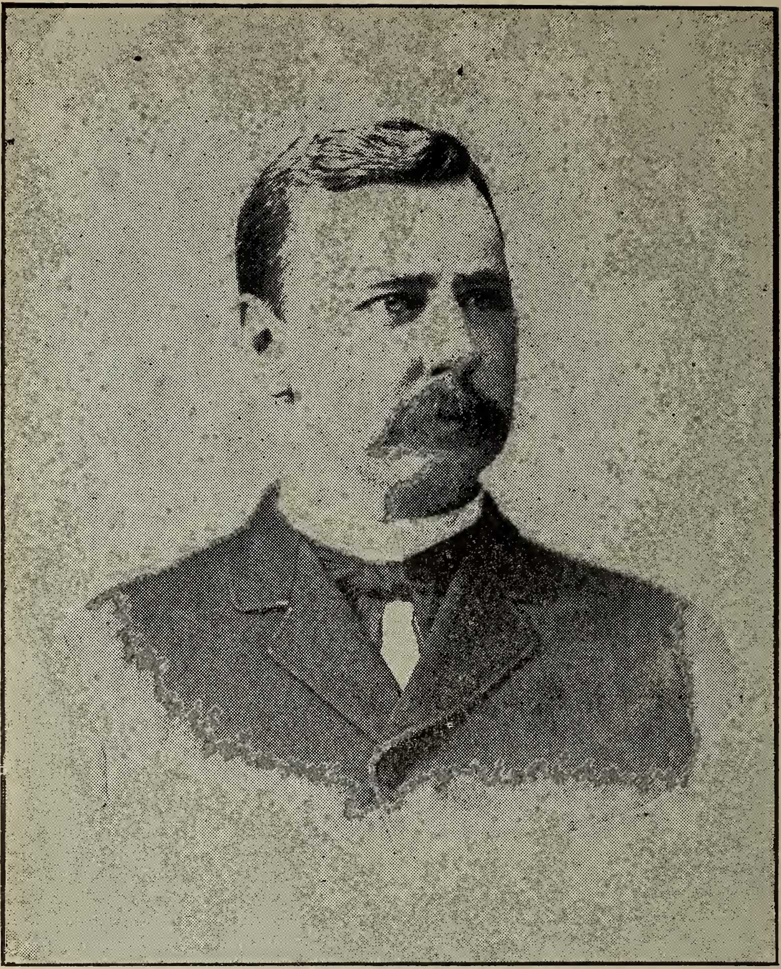
Mr. McCracken is regarded as one of the most substantial and progressive farmers and stock-raisers in Haywood County. His large droves of sheep and cattle are the subjects of comment by his neighbors and friends.

George H. Smathers.

George Henry Smathers was born in Buncombe County near the Haywood line on Jan. 29th, 1854. His father, John C., and his grandfather, George F., were born in this county; also his mother, Lucilla E. Johnson, a daughter of Harry Johnson, who came here when ten years old.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the public schools and Sand Hill Academy. He studied law with Dick & Dillard of Greensboro, N. C., and was admitted to the bar in June, 1881. He has been in active practice at Waynesville since that year and has been attorney for the Champion Fibre Co., of Canton, since the establisment of their great plant in April, 1906.

During President Harrison's administration he was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney, and was engaged for several years on the claims in litigation of the Cherokee Indians of this State. His services were of such value that he was retained



George H. Smathers

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in the same duties by the succeeding Cleveland administration until the disputes were settled by act of Congress. In 1896 Mr. Smathers was elected State Senator from the forty-first district and serevd one term during which he was prominent as chairman of the Judiciary committee.

He was married Jan. 6th, 1892 to Daisy Rice, of Montgomery, Ala., a daughter of Samuel F. Rice, a former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama. They have one child: Ellen Rice Smathers who was born July 30th, 1893.

Milas A. Kirkpatrick.

Milas Alexander Kirkpatrick was born May 11, 1841, on the head waters of Fines Creek. His father was Silas F. Kirkpatrick, who was a plain blunt man of Scotch descent, a good farmer, born in what was then Buncombe County but now Henderson, and lived to the age of eighty-two. His mother was Jane Woods Kirkpatrick who was born in Iredell County and was of Irish extraction. He grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, but settled on Fines Creek soon after the independence of the Colonies was achieved, and was an important element in the development of that township; for he was a saddler, a tailor, a miller, a black-smith, and a bell-maker, making all the bells for Fines Creek stock in his life time.

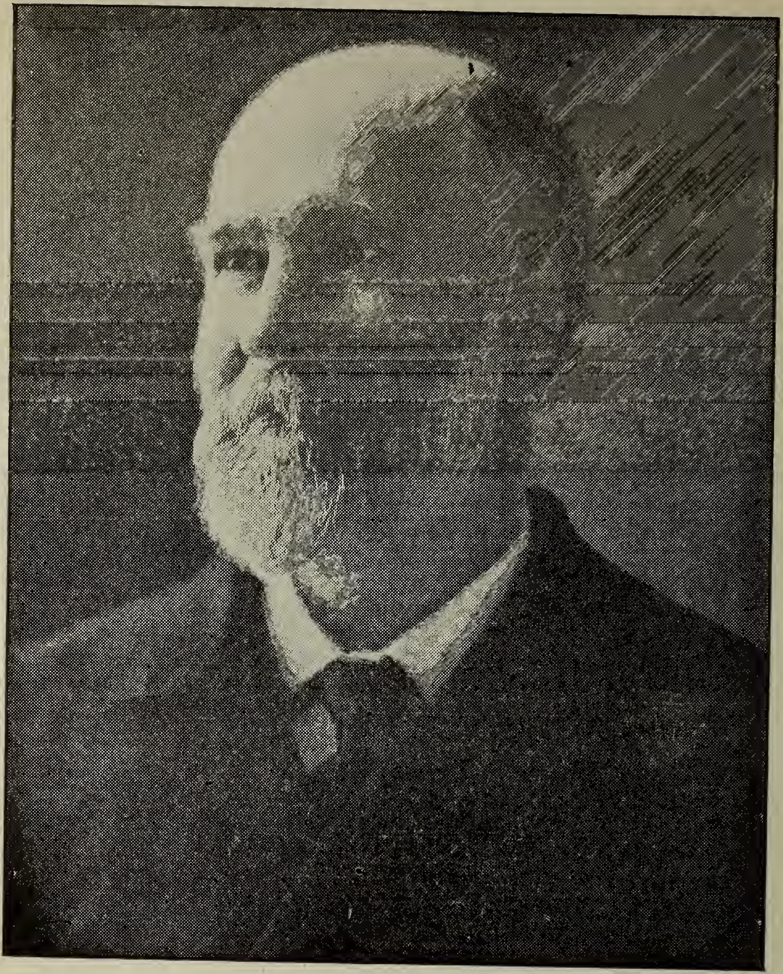
Mr. Kirkpatrick had only meagre educational advantages, being in school but a short time at Sand Hill Academy and parts of two sessions at Transmontane. Pevious to that, however. he had been taught in the public schools of his neighborhood. In these months and years the boy received that training which has been of incalculable value to the man.

Hardly had he finished his education before the great war of 1861 came on. He promptly answered the call for volunteers and in May, 1861, enlisted in one of the first companies that went out from the county. He was in the entire war from '61 to '65 and endured the hardships incident to a soldier's life, once being desperately wounded in battle and would probably have been either captured or killed but for the kindness of Tom Ferguson who carried him off the field to a place of safety.

Returning to his home, after the war, Mr. Kirkpatrick began anew the battle of life in time of peace. He engaged in farming and stock-raising in which he has been successful in accumulating considerable property and in giving his children a good education. Mr. Kirkpatrick, in speaking of his success, said, "I have raised my children to do better and to be better than I am."

He has never held any political office, but has been a justice of the peace for twenty-five years. He is a life-long Democrat and has consistently voted for the best interest of his county as he saw it.

March 21st, 1869, he was married to Laura Ann Byers. They have nine children, namely: Dr. W. L. Kirkpatrick, now practicing medicine in South Carolina; Amelia Jane, now Mrs. R. L. Hoke, Sarah Adaline, now Mrs. Pinkne McCracken; John R., now a merchant of Crabtree; Chas. Siler, a minister of the Methodist Church; Maggie Lucinda, now Mrs. R. C. Long; Hattie Stowe, now Mrs. W. L. McCracken; Laura French, and Cleveland Fain.



Lucius Marcellus Welch.

Lucius Marcellus Welch was born in Waynesville December 6th, 1842, being the youngest of ten children. His father was William Welch, whose sketch is found elsewhere in this publication. When a boy he was sent to the common schools, where he got the rudiments of an education. Afterwards he was sent to the High School in Asheville, taught by the father of General Stephen D. Lee. He also attended a session or two at Waynesville under the tutelage of Prof. R. H. Dabney.

At the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Welch volunteered and joined company E, of the sixty-ninth regiment. During the entire period of the war he was commissary sergeant and so was never under fire. At one time, however, during the Valley Campaign in Virginia, he was in command of his company. Toward the close of the war he, with his company, was sent to Haywood County from the seat of war in Virginia, and was here at the time that Kirk and Bartlett made raids through the county. He was with the men who made an attack upon Kirk one night as he was encamped about two miles south of Waynesville.

Coming out of the war Mr. Welch began active life as a farmer. He has been very successful in accumulating considerable property. He has never held any political office, his inclinations not running in that direction. He is a Baptist and a Mason.

December 1st, 1878, he was married to Julia Ann Moore. They have three children, namely: Paul J., who is a planter in Texas; Cleveland D., who is in the manufacturing business in Gastonia; Miriam Love, now Mrs. A. E. Moore of Gastonia.

Mr. Welch is a leading member of his church and takes an active interest in its welfare. He is also deeply interested in the growth and development of Waynesville. His home place, "Welch Farm," about two miles from Waynesville, is one of the most beautiful country homes in the county.

William T. Sharp.

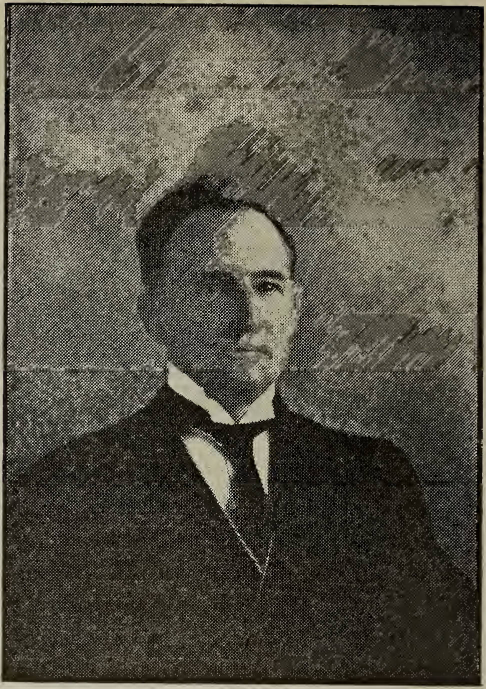
William Turner Sharp, prominent merchant of Canton, was born in Haywood County Sept. 7th, 1861.

His father was John P. Sharp also a native of this county and served in the twenty-fifth North Carolina regiment during the war between the States. His mother was Mary A. Miller of Haywood a daughter of David Miller of Rockingham County.

Mr. Sharp has been in the mercantile business since 1891 and is conspicious for the public spirit and prominence in the development of Canton. He has served as mayor of that city and for fifteen years was on the board of aldermen. From Jan., 1903, to Jan., 1905, he was a member and chairman of the board of county commissioners.

In April, 1906, he married Norah Hampton, daughter of W. J. Hampton, a native of Buncombe County, but for many years one of the leading merchants of Canton. Of three children born to them, two are living: Lockwood, Charles, and Aurelia.

Mr. Sharp is a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow belonging to the local lodges and assisting materially in their success. He is quite influential in church work, being an active member of the Baptist Church.



William T. Sharp

James M. Gwyn.

James McFaden Gwyn, son of James Gwyn and Mary Lenoir Gwyn, was born in Wilkesboro November 27th, 1850. For a few years before and during the Civil war he was in school near his home. In 1868 and 1869 he was a student at the famous Bingham school at Mebane. In 1870 he entered college at old Trinity in Randolph County. Leaving there he took a course at the University of Virginia, completing there his academic education in 1872.

Leaving college that year he went into the cotton milling business at Paterson and continued for nearly two years. In 1875 he moved to Haywood County and settled on the farm he now owns, since which time he has been engaged in farming, stock-raising, and fruit-growing. In these branches of industry Mr. Gwyn excels, for he has made a study of them and has reduced each one to a science.

From his first coming to the county Mr. Gwyn has been deeply interested in its welfare. He has taken a lively interest in education and has ever been an advocate of the public schools as well as other institutions which go to build up a people.

As a farmer and stock-raiser Mr. Gwyn has made material contributions to the county. He is a believer in and a raiser of full blooded stock. His land now produces fully twice as much to the acre as it did when he moved to the county in 1875, to such a high state of cultivation has he raised it. His farm is self-sustaining. He never buys hay or oats or feed of any kind for his stock. It is all raised on the farm. On his farm, as perhaps the only farm in the county, ensilage is put up in the fall for the stock during the winter·

From his farm Mr. Gwyn never sells anything but apples and live-stock· All the corn and hay and oats and other foodstuffs that are raised in abundance he feeds to his stock, and he always has feed enough for his stock and stock enough for his feed. His money crop, therfore, is the stock and apples that he produces in great abundance. On the Gwyn farm no commercial fertilizers are used, but all that is needed is produced right there.

It may be inferred, therefore, that Mr. Gwyn's efforts have been successful. He has given all of his children a collegiate education, or will have done so before they finish school. Besides he has constantly improved his lands and is a prosperous citizen.

In 1876 he was appointed postmaster at Springdale, his home office, and has held that position continuously since, a period of thirty-four years. He was justice of the peace for his township many years, and for four years was county commissioner.

May 19, 1874, Mr· Gwyn was married to Amelia H. Foster, of Greensboro. Their children are: James A., a graduate of the University of North Carolina and a rising young lawyer of New York; Elsie L., a graduate of the State Normal College, and now pursuing a course of study in Cornell University; Thomas Lenoir, a graduate of the State University and now a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser; Mary P., a graduate of Converse College; Amelia H., Annie L.; and Elizabeth G., the last two being now in school at Converse College.

Mr. Gwyn is a prominent communicant of the Episcopal Church and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

T. L. Francis.

Thomas Leroy Francis was born near Waynesville, October 31, 1856. His father, B. F. Francis, born in Washington County, Tennessee, March 20, 1822, came to Haywood County in October, 1844, being probably the first of the name in the county, and settled near the present Francis homestead about a mile from Waynesville. The elder Francis enlisted in the army in September, 1863, in company E, sixteenth North Carolina regiment, and was captured and held in prison in Camp Morton until he was released. On his way home he stopped in McDowell County, where he died March 21, 1865. The eldest son of the one just mentioned, born December 18, 1847, enlisted at the age of 16 in company E of Thomas's Legion (junior reserves) and was captured on Cattaloochee and carried to Camp Chase, where he was held as a prisoner until his death May 3, 1865, a brave boy thus giving up his young life for his country. The mother of Thomas L. Francis was Annie Shurfey,of Washington County, Tennessee·

Mr. Francis is one of the substantial and progressive farmers of the county, and as an advocate of good roads performed excellent work as road commissioner during 1904 and 1905, a position to which he was appointed at the time Waynesville township voted a fifty thousand dollar bond issue for macadam roads.

In January, 1879, he was married to Nancy E. Ratcliff, daughter of J. N. Ratcliff of this county. Their living children are: William J., now principal of the High Point Graded School; Etta May, teacher in the same school, Hester F., Maud, Mary, Harley, and Marcus.

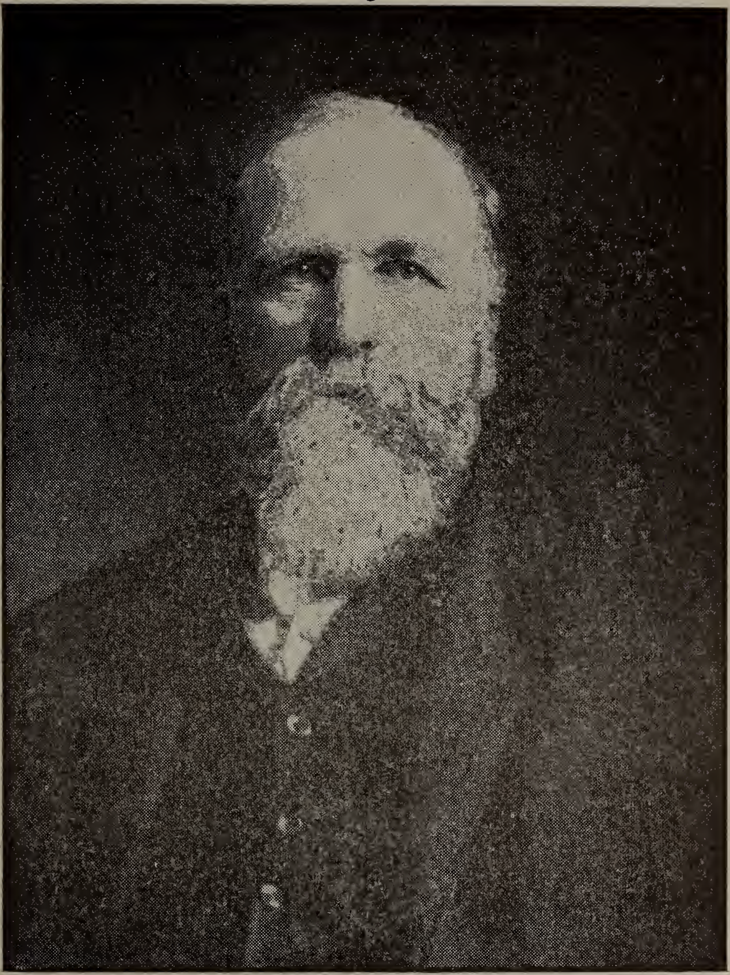
Riley M. Ferguson.

Riley M. Ferguson was born, July 4th, 1852, in Crabtree township. His father, Thomas Ferguson, was born in Madison County, but later moved to Haywood and bought the farm on which the homestead is located to-day. He was a successful farmer. His mother was Mary Jones Ferguson.

When a boy Mr. Ferguson attended the public schools of his neighborhood where he received some of the training that has helped him in life. Later, he entered the High School in Waynesville and took a course there finishing in 1872. Leaving school that year he began work as a farmer and stock-raiser on his father's farm.

Since that time he has been in that line of business continuously· He is one of the best farmers in his section, and his cattle are the admiration of all who see them. He believes in fine stock and has spent much time and money in his efforts to improve the breed of cattle on his farm. He is now one of the well-to-do farmers in Haywood County. His word and his bond are both good.

Mr. Ferguson has never held any political office, but is a prominent Republican and has been the candidate of his party several



Riley M Ferguson

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times for different positions in the county. In 1900 he was the candidate for sheriff and claims that he was elected but counted out. In 1901 he was appointed tax collector for Haywood County.

December 22, 1886, he was married to Mary Emily Noland, of this county. Their children are: Rufus Weaver, Sarah Lula, and Fannie Rose.

Mr. Ferguson is a prominent member of the M. E. Church, South. He is a man of influence in his community, a believer in education, and a helper in everything that helps to build up the county and improve its citizenship.

William J. Wilson.

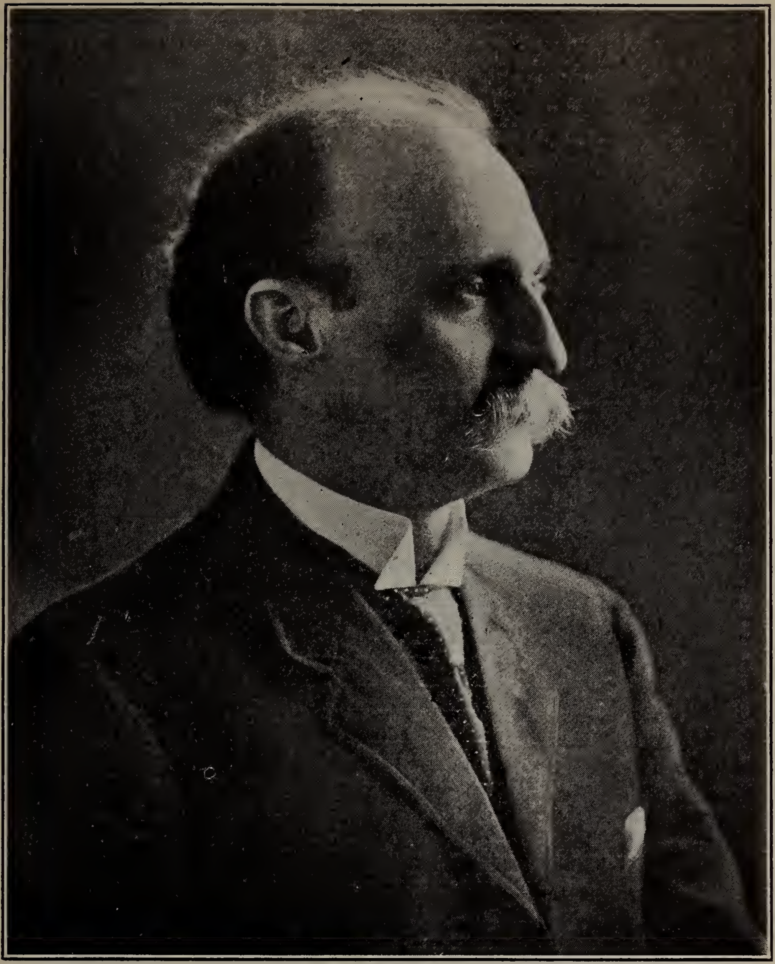
William Jesse Wilson, now a citizen of Texas, was born in Mississippi, Nov· 17, 1828. He was the son of Jethro Wilson and Eunice Wood Wilson. As a boy he had very poor advantages of an education, his parents dying when he was quite young. He was brought up in the home of Joseph Wilson, an uncle, living at Lincolnton, and being the solicitor for some years of the Asheville district. In all he was in school about six weeks. He became, however, by hard study and close application one of the best scholars that ever lived in Haywood County.

About 1850 he came to Haywood and taught school at Waynesville. Among his students, at that time, were Judge Norwood, Mrs. M. J. Branner and others. He also taught at Hickory Grove in Pigeon township and at other places in the county. For a long number of years he was superintendent of the county schools and taught during the time·

When the war broke out he enlisted in company I, sixty-second regiment, and was elected captain. He was in some of the bloody battles of '62 and '63· He was taken prisoner in 1863 and held at Johnson's Island until the war closed. While in prison Captain Wilson wrote a spelling book, which was at one time adopted by the State for use in the public schools. It is a book of real merit.

Coming back to Haywood County after the war he became active in the affairs of the county. He was superintendent of schools and member of the Legislature. For six years he was enrolling clerk of the State Legislature in which position he performed signal services. In 1880 he left Haywood County and is now living in San Saba, Texas.

Captain Wilson was married first to Mary M. Cathey, daughter of Colonel Joseph Cathey, and later to Mrs. Edmonston, widow of Dr. Rupe Edmonston and daughter of Major William Bryson of Jackson County. He has five children, Mary E., who married J. M. Osborne; Laura L., married J. J. Justice; W. W. Wilson, living on Pigeon; Dr. J. E. Wilson, now chairman of the county school board; and Arthur B. Wilson, a prominent lawyer of Texas.



J. H. Way, M. D.

Dr. Joseph Howell Way was born in Waco, Texas, November 22, 1865. His father was Charles Burr Way and his mother Martha Julia Howell Way. His father moved from Texas to Buncombe County in the early seventies and was for many years prominent in the affairs of that county, being for several terms superintendent of schools and a teacher of note.

Dr. Way received all of his academic training directly under the supervision of his father, who was careful and painstaking in the education of his children. After getting a liberal education in that way the boy, now a young man, became a teacher in the public schools. He was one of the five successful applicants for first grade teachers' certificate at that time. Dr. James Atkins, now Bishop Atkins, was the county superintendent and issued the certificate to the ambitious young teacher. He taught during parts of three years, 1882, 1883, and 1884.

Having decided to study medicine Dr. Way attended lectures first at the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond. Later, he went to Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., from which institution he was graduated in 1886. Locating in Waynesville, that year, he began the slow process of building up the large practice which he has to-day.

Dr. Way, immediately after locating in Waynesville, became identified with the profession in Haywood County and has been active in all of its organizations. He is a member of the State Medical Society, having joined that body twenty-one years ago. He has held every high office in the gift of that body. In 1897 he became a member of the State board of medical examiners and was secretary of the board until 1902. That year he was chosen secretary of the State Medical Society and re-elected in 1903, 1904, and 1905. In 1907 he was unanimously elected president of that body, serving until June, 1908, and presiding at the Winston meeting of the Society.

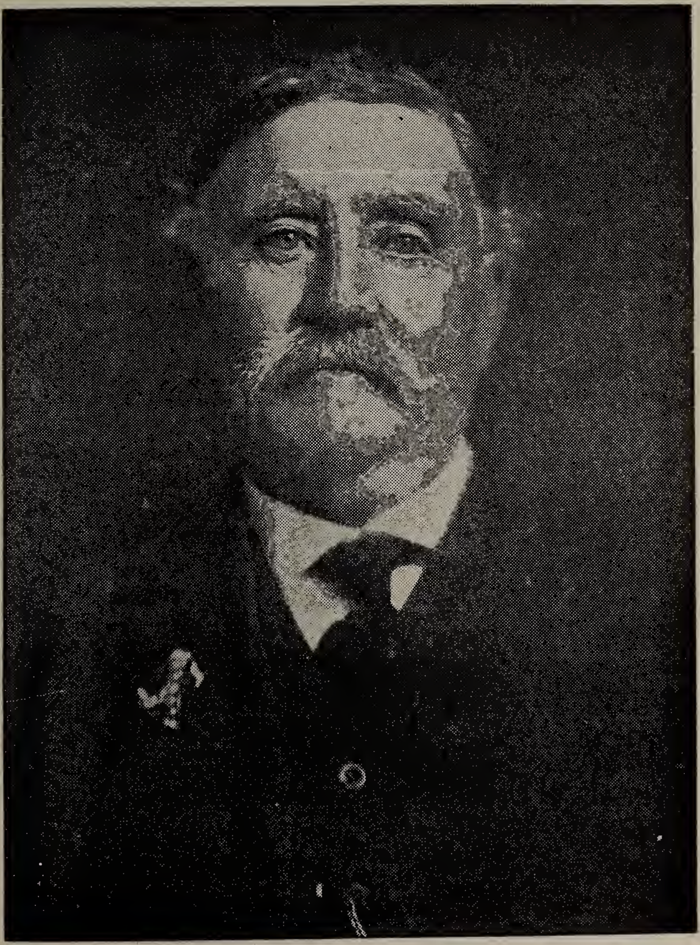
In 1905 he was appointed by Governor Glenn to membership on the State Board of Health, which appointment was for a term of six years. Dr. Way is now secretary and treasurer of the Tri-State Medical Association of the three States of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. This Association was quite small when he took hold of it three years ago, but it is now a large and influential organization. Besides these positions, he was also for two years a member of the National Medical Congress, this State being allowed only two members.

Besides being prominent in medical circles Dr. Way is also an influential Arcanumite. He was elected by the Grand Council in 1896 to the position of Grand Secretary and has held it continuously since, having been unanimously re-elected eleven times. His accurate and systematic method of keeping the records of that exacting body has been commended by the retiring Grand Regents for a dozen years.

July 3, 1888, Dr. Way was married to Marietta Welch, daughter of the late Dr. Welch of this county. They have two children, Hilda, who is in college at Peace Institute, Raleigh; J. H., Jr., who is a freshman at Davidson College.

Dr. Way is a prominent Mason, Knight of Pythias, and Royal

Arcanian. He is a member of the M. E. Church, South, and a member of several organizations, in the medical world, national and international. He is a prolific writer, and has contributed many articles to various medical journals. He is at present a member of the Board of Trustees of the Waynesville Graded Schools.



Wilburn A· Campbell.

Wilburn Alexander Campbell was born September 22, 1841, near Newton, Catawba County. His father, John D. Campbell, was of Scotch-Irish descent. His mother was Elizabeth Bumgarner, of Catawba County. Mr. Campbell's early education was deficient.

He went a few months to the public schools of his native county before the war, such schools then being taught in log houses. His school life was not over eighteen months in all.

The Civil war came on before he had equipped himself for his life's duties. He promptly volunteered and served two years in the twenty-eighth North Carolina regiment.. He was in the army of Northern Virginia and was a participant in the stirring events of 1861 and 1862, being in some of the big battles of these years.

In the latter part of 1862 he was transferred to Thomas's Legion and with that body of resolute men did heroic service· Toward the latter part of 1864 or early in 1865 he was sent along with the rest of the legion to Haywood County, and was present when Kirk made his raid through the county in March, 1865. Mr. Campbell met Kirk's forces on the Jonathan's Creek road as they were coming to Waynesville. Being alone he wheeled his horse and ran to get out of the way. The Federals fired at him and the balls cut the hair on his head, but he escaped unhurt.

After the war Mr. Campbell settled in Ivy Hill township and engaged in the saw mill business and in farming. He put up the first power mill in the county and built the first painted house on Jonathan's Creek. He has been successful in accumulating considerable property. He has always been a robust man and has never taken a dose of medicine in his life.

In 1876 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners and served one term. He has never held any other office; his tastes not leading him that way·

November 6th, 1863, he married Martha Jane Plott, of this county. They have eight children, namely: Amos La Fayette, Clarence Alexander, Robert Gustavus Adolphus, Sarah Callie Emeline (Mrs. J. R. Boyd,) David Crockett, Verlin Asbury, Wilburn Comrock, and John Parton.

Mr. Campbel is a member of the M. E. Church, South, and of the Royal Arcanum.

Thomas L. Green.

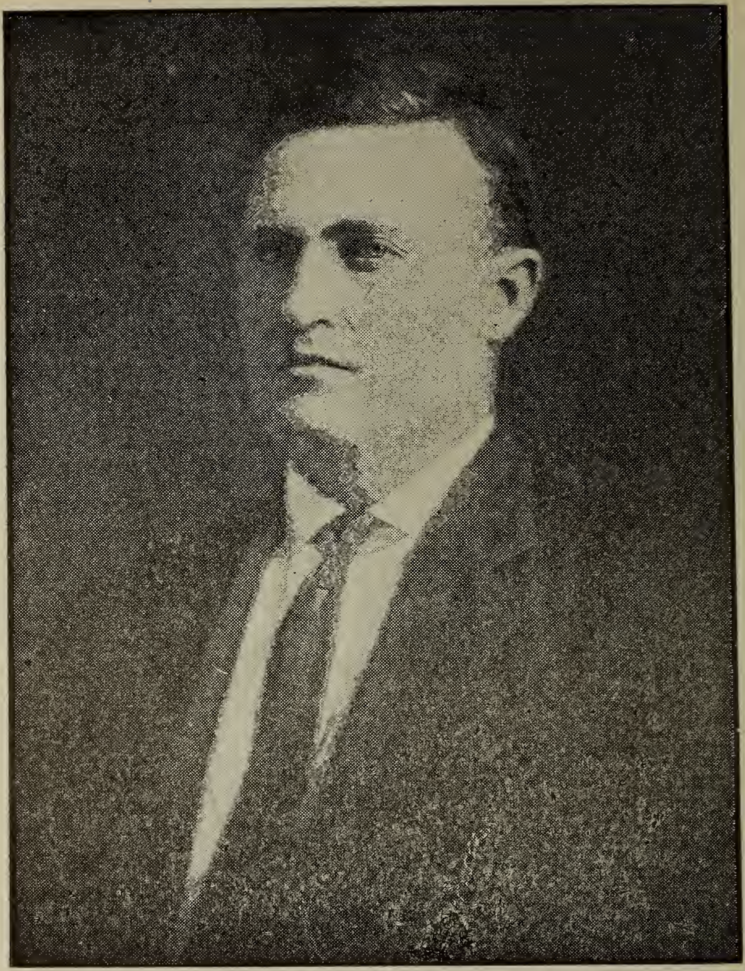
Thomas Lincoln Green, postmaster at Waynesville, was born in Haywood County, Dec. 31st, 1867. Thaddeus M. Green, his father, and Thomas Green, his grand father, were also natives of Haywood County. His mother, Temperance Louisa Shook, was a daughter of David Shook. Thaddeus M. Green, his father, was a soldier in the service of the Confederacy, from 1861-5 and was in the twenty-fifth North Carolina volunteer infantry.

Mr. Green was educated at the Clyde High School and at the University of North Carolina, where he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1895. Previous to that time he had read law under the guidance of the late Hon. James M. Moody. He also taught in the public schools of the county for about three years.

After spending a few years in the practice of his profession he was appointed in 1898 to the position of United States Commissioner and served until 1901. During the next two years he was private secretary of Congressman Moody. Upon the death of Mr. Moody in 1903 Mr. Green was appointed deputy United States revenue collector and served until about the first of 1907. In April of that year he was appointed postmaster and has held that position since.

In 1899 Mr. Green was active in promoting the cause of education in Waynesville, and, upon the organization of the Graded School, in that year, was named on the board of trustees and has been secretary of the board since. In 1900 he was elected a mem- of the board of Aldermen of Waynesville.

Mr. Green was married in December, 1888, to Dora J. Rogers, daughter of Jackson Rogers of this county. They have five children living: Lawrence E. now in college at Wake Forest; E. McKinley, Arthur J., Lillian, and Louise.



Thomas L. Green

William H. Rich·

William Houston Rich, son of John Calvin Rich and Elizabeth Ann Evans Rich, was born on Jonathan's Creek forty years ago. Like other Haywood County boys, without means, he had a struggle for an education. After getting a little start in the neighborhood schools he entered the Waynesville Academy where he studied successfully for some time. He afterwards studied in the Clyde High School and at Judson College.

Feeling himself called to preach Mr. Rich began to prepare himself specially for that work. He studied with this in view at Clyde and at Judson College. After completing a course of study he was ordained as a minister and entered upon his work. He, however, taught school for some years before entering actively upon his work as a minister. He taught for some time in the public schools of Haywood County and at Antioch Seminary in Buncombe County. During the time he was teaching he was also preaching whenever an opportunity was presented·

In 1902 he entered the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky., and studied theology for two years, receiving a diploma as a graduate in that subject at the end of that time. He has, besides that degree, the degree of bachelor of arts and doctor in psychology, the latter degree from the Chicago school of Psychology.

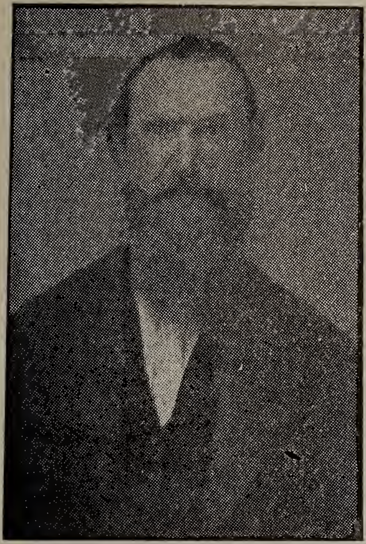
As a pastor and evangelist Mr. Rich has achieved really wonderful success in so short a time. After leaving the Seminary in 1903, he was called to the First Baptist Church of Newbern and remained there until called to Salisbury, from which position he was called to his present pastorate of Vineville Baptist Church, a wealthy and influential congregation of Macon, Ga. He is now doing a splendid work in that Southern city.

In May, 1894, Mr. Rich was married to Mattie Eleanor Haynes, daughter of the late Hon. H. P. Haynes, of Clyde. They have four children: William Broadus Haynes, Flora Eugenia, Willie Eleanor, and John Whitehead.

Mr. Rich is a Master and Royal Arch Mason, a Knight of Pythias, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics. He is deeply interested in these orders, and sees a chance in them to extend his opportunities for usefulness.

Mr. Rich is a true son of Haywood, for he is greatly interested in everything pertaining to the best interests of the county. Though a voluntary exile from his native county he frequently looks towards his native hills.

A Group of Haywood Indians.



Hon. H. P. Haynes, (See page 63.)

Capt. W. P. Welch, (See page 73.)

Col. R. G. A. Love, (See page 74.)

CHAPTER XII.

Governmental and Sociological.

No story of the county would be complete without a record at least of the governmental machinery, together with the different benevolent and sociological institutions now existing among us. No history of the different organizations is attempted—only a statement as to their present status.

County Government.

Commissioners, M. M. Noland, Fines Creek; E. H. Howell, Jonathan's Creek, F. C. Haynes, Clyde.

Sheriff	W. R. Medford
Clerk of Court	R. A. L. Hyatt
Register of Deeds	J. R. Boyd
Treasurer	Hugh A. Love
Coroner	Dr. J. E. Moore
Surveyor	O. O. Sanford

Town Government.

Mayor	H. R. Ferguson

Aldermen Dr. B. F. Smathers, G. W. Maslin, D. A. Howell, J. P. Francis, James McLean.

Clerk and Treasurer	J. H. Howell
Tax Collector	J. P. Knox
Chief of Police	R. G. A. Love
Supt. Water Works and Electric Lights	Walter Hawk.

County Public Schools.

Board of Education,	Dr. J. E. Wilson, J. K. Boone, J. F. Shelton
Superintendent	R. A. Sentelle.

The schools are in a good condition. A five months term each year is maintained. About seventy-five teachers are employed. At Canton is a good Graded School under the superintendence of Prof. R. D. McDowell. This school was organized in 1907 and is doing a splendid work. At Waynesville the first Graded School in the county was organized in 1899 under the direction of Prof. W. C. Allen, who was that year elected superintendent. It is doing a great work along educational lines.

The Haywood County Medical Society.

Among the influences for social and professional uplift exerted in Haywood County during the past twenty years has been the organization of the legal practitioners of medicine in the county known as the Haywood County Medical Society. The meeting of organization was held in Waynesville at the office of Dr. Way on August 2, 1889, and the organization effected with the enrollment of five members. Dr. Chas. B. Roberts, of Clyde, was elected President with Dr. R. C. Ellis, of Waynesville, Secretary. Later others were added until in a short time the list enrolled practically every legal physician resident in the county. In 1905 when under the inspiration of a Haywood County physician the North Carolina State Medical Society was reorganized and the local county medical societies made the basis or unit of the State Society, Haywood County Medical Society was the first one to be "chartered a component county medical society of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina." The occasional meetings of the County Society have been helpful in bringing about and fostering relations between the various physicians which have been most helpful and improving to the profession and people as well.

At present Dr. R. L. Allen, of Waynesville, is president; Dr. J. Howell Way, secretary; Dr. J. Rufus McCracken, delegate to the State Society.

The following gentlemen compose the Haywood County Medical Society: Dr. J. F. Abel, Waynesville; Dr. R. L. Allen, Waynesville; Dr. Francis M. Davis, Clyde; Dr. Fred C. Hyatt, Waynesville; Dr. W. A. Graham, Fines Creek;; Dr. Wm. L. Kirkpatrick, Pacolet, S. C.; Dr. B. H. Greenwood, Waynesville; Dr. J. Rufus McCracken, Waynesville; Dr. J. H. Mease, Canton; Dr. McLean Rogers, Guery Oklahoma; Dr. Thomas Stringfield, Waynesville; Dr. Sam'l L. Stringfield, Waynesville; Dr. H. L. McFadyen, Waynesville; Dr. J. Howell Way, Waynesville; Dr. A. P. Willis, Canton; Dr. J. E. Wilson, Sonoma; Dr. Jas. E. Moore, Canton.

Daughters of the Confederacy.

This body was organized at the residence of Mrs. W. W. Stringfield, Jan. 20, 1906. The following are the officers:

President	Mrs. M. J. Branner.
First Vice-President	Mrs. B. J. Sloan
Second Vice-President	Mrs. R. E. Osborne
Third Vice-President	Mrs. S. J. Shelton
Corresponding Secretary	Mrs. J. H. Way
Recording Secretary	Mrs. J. W. Ferguson
Treasurer	Mrs D. M. Killian

At present the membership of the Chapter is eighteen. The object of the organization is to keep green the graves of the old soldiers, to honor their memory, and to teach patriotism and reverence to the rising generations. Crosses of honor to the veterans of the Civil war have been distributed by this Society.

Daughters of American Revolution.

The Dorcas Bell Love Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized, Jan. 9, 1899, at the residence of the Misses Gudger in Waynesville. The present officers are as follows:

Regent	Mrs. D. A. Baker
Recording Secretary	Miss Elizabeth Cole
Treasurer	Mrs. Robt. Mitchell
Registrar	Mrs. B. J. Sloan
Chaplain	Mrs. M. J. Branner

All worthy enterprises of a patriotic nature are encouraged by this Society. Some years ago they presented a handsome flag and picture to the Waynesville Graded School, and this year a gold medal is offered by the Chapter to the boy in the Graded School who shall deliver the best declamation at the closing exercises next May.

Pink Welch Camp.

About twenty years ago the Pink Welch Camp of the United Confederate Veterans of Haywood County was oganized. The following are the officers at present:

Commander	Col. W. W. Stringfield
First Lieut. Commander	J. A. Collins
Second Lieut. Commander	S. J. Shelton
Third Lieut. Commander	Stephen Redmond
Adjutant	Marion Russell
Surgeon	Dr. H. L. McFadyen.

The organization now numbers about forty members. Its object is to keep fresh the memory of the heroes in gray who lost their lives on the battlefields or have passed away since the war closed. Its members have no apologies to make for what they did during the stirring times of 61 to 65·

The Churches.

It can only be said briefly that the people of Haywood County are believers in churches. Their religious instincts have been marked throughout their history. It is said that one person in every three in the county is a member of some church.

Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians, all have flourishing churches in the county. The first two denominations are very strong, there being over twenty churches and three thousand members of each denomination.

The Lodges.

Haywood County people are also believers in fraternal orders. Lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, and Woodmen of the World have been established in the county. In Waynesville there are lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows (Subordinate, Encampment, and Rebekahs,) Woodmen, and Ladies of the Maccabees· At Clyde there are lodges of Masons, Odd Fellows, and Knights. At Canton the same fraternal orders have lodges. On Jonathan's Creek there is a lodge of Odd Fellows. All of these lodges are in a fairly flourishing condition.

Conclusion.

Now the task is done. The history of the county has been given in as fair a light as possible. No words more fitting could be used in closing than the following poem written by Miss Mary Josephine Love now our Mrs. M· J. Branner fifty years ago when she was a school girl sixteen years old and published in the Asheville News:

Old Haywood, I Love Thee!

Old Haywood, I love thee, and ne'er from my heart
Shall thy image of loveliness fade or depart;
It will linger around me where'er I may roam,
And sing of thee ever, my childhood's fair home.

I love thy green meadows, thy soft sloping hills,
The birds of thy wild-woods, the songs of thy rills;
The fields of rich harvest, which round thee unfold,
Thy sweet scented flowers of purple and gold.

And thy mountains! so towering, so sublimely grand!
Their tops touch the clouds and seem ether to span;
And as their peaks heavenward e'er reach as they rise,
They point us below to a home in the skies.

The noise of the cataract heard from thy hills,
Is mingled with murmurs of bright sparkling rills,
Dancing fairy-like onward in a glittering band,
'Till their music is hushed in thy placid Richland.

Then Richland winds gently through woodland and glade;
Now sparkling in sunshine, now peaceful in shade;
When its murmurs are hushed in the bright stream that laves
The base of the mountains with white-crested waves.

There may be bright spots on this wide spreading earth,
Fairer and brighter than the place of my birth,
But oh! there is none over land over sea,
More dear to my heart—like Haywood to me.

There is none to be found that with me e'er can vie
With this fairy-like home, 'neath heaven's blue eye.
Where the sons ever brave and the daughters e'er fair,
Live in peace and contentment, without sorrow or care.

Tho' the iron-horse may ne'er through thy wild mountains run,
Could it make thee more dear to the heart of a son?
No! no!—though not gilded by sciences and arts,
Yet nature hath made thee as dear to our hearts.

Then talk not to me of Italia's blue sky,
The wealth of the Indies, where bright diamonds lie;
They would prove to me ever a sad, worthless dome,
For my heart would be sighing for Haywood my home.

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